

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 31

AUGUST 18, 1916

No. 33

COLD STORAGE.

COURT DECIDES THAT THE NEW YORK LAW PROHIBITING THE COLD STORAGE OF FOODSTUFFS FOR MORE THAN 10 MONTHS IS NOT A PUBLIC-HEALTH MEASURE.

Section 337 of the New York Public Health Law¹ prohibits the storage of foodstuffs in cold-storage warehouses for more than 10 months. This law was upheld by the appellate division, first department, of the New York Supreme Court.² The City Court of Buffalo, however, has decided that the section is unconstitutional, holding that its purpose and effect are not to protect the public health but to prevent the owners of foodstuffs from holding them for long periods to force up prices. (See p. 2235 of this issue of Public Health Reports.)

POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The epidemic of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) now prevailing in New York City began in the Borough of Brooklyn on May 9, 1916, 20 cases appearing between that time and the end of the month. Only 2 of these cases were reported to the health department during the month of May, the first group of cases of sufficient size to attract attention being reported on June 8. The investigation, started as a result of these reports, disclosed the presence of a considerable number of cases in Brooklyn, and on June 17 it was recognized and announced in the public press that the disease was unduly prevalent. The number of cases reported from Brooklyn increased rapidly during the month of June and on July 11 reached a maximum of 151 reported cases. The number of cases reported from Brooklyn began to decrease rapidly following the high peak of July 11, and on July 21 reached a low point of 36 reported cases. The number of cases again

¹ Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 279, p. 132.

² Public Health Reports, Oct. 8, 1915, p. 3042; reprint No. 342, p. 119.

began to increase, however, and has ranged around a daily total of approximately 70 cases per day since that time.

The number of cases in Manhattan Borough, which had remained low during June, began to increase in the early days of July and has continued to increase up to the time of this report, a maximum of 76 cases being reported on August 3. The cases reported from Manhattan averaged approximately 50 per day during the week ending August 5.

Richmond Borough, though the smallest of the boroughs of the city, and in some respects the most removed from direct connection with the rest of the city, has up to this time, in proportion to population, shown the highest incidence of the disease of any borough of the city. In Richmond the number of reported cases has begun to show a marked decline, however, indicating that the epidemic there has perhaps definitely passed its crest.

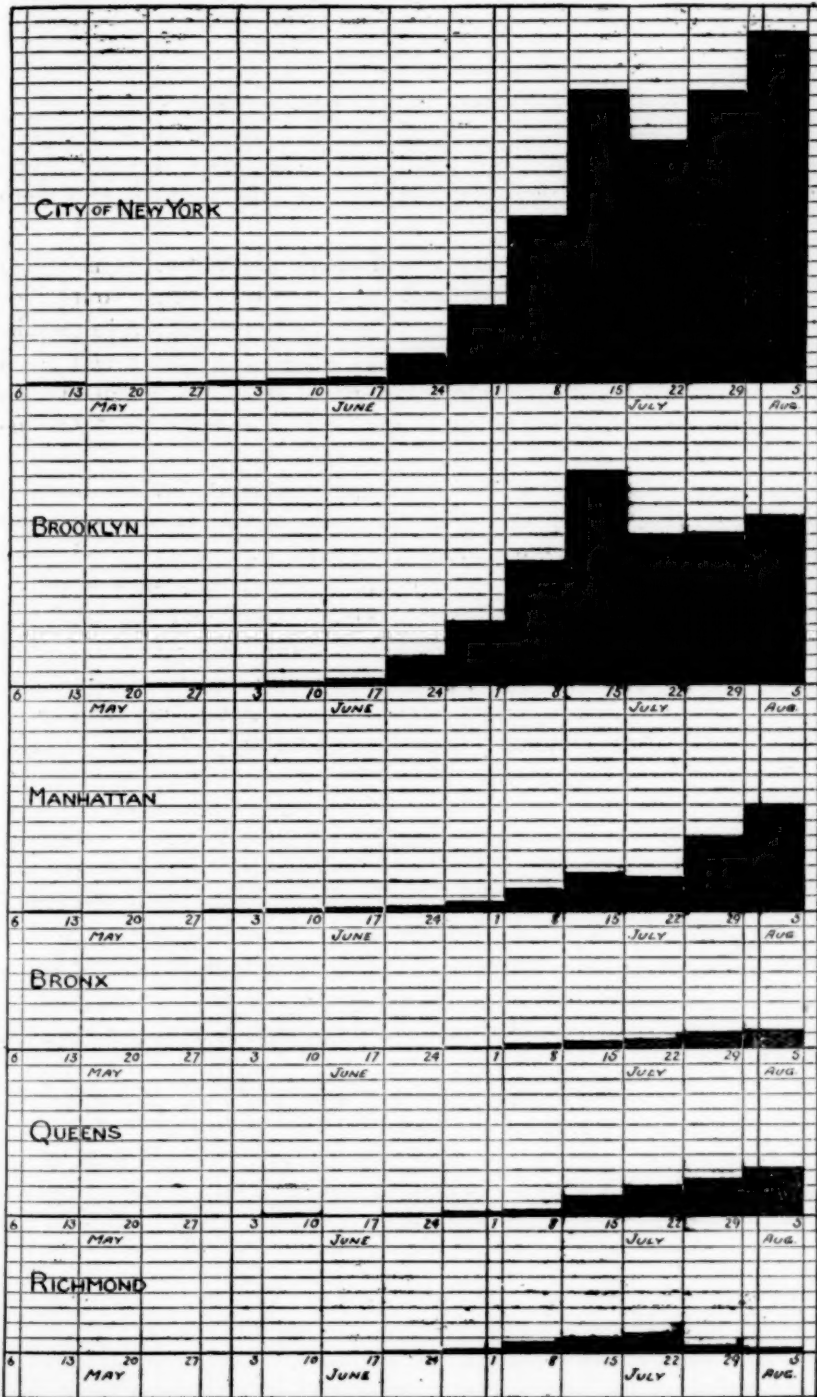
The number of cases in the Borough of Queens did not begin to increase markedly until about July 1, but after that time cases began to be reported in considerable numbers, a maximum of 35 being reported on August 6. The Borough of The Bronx showed only a small number of cases until the last week of July when the number of cases began to increase, 19 cases being reported on August 6.

The mortality for the epidemic is the highest on record for a large epidemic of this disease, the case fatality rate being about 22 per cent.

The march of the epidemic is shown graphically in Chart I and also in Table 1.

The age distribution of the cases, while in general similar to that of previous epidemics, has exhibited interesting variations during the progress of the epidemic, the tendency being to an increase in the percentage of cases in the higher age groups with the development of the epidemic, followed by a return toward the initial proportions later in the epidemic. This is illustrated in accompanying Table 2 which gives a provisional analysis of approximately 2,000 cases first reported in Brooklyn. Similar variations apparently are to be observed in the other boroughs.

While the outbreak started apparently in an Italian quarter of the city, and Italians largely predominated in the early reported cases, in the subsequent course of the epidemic the racial distribution of the cases has varied with the population of the quarter most heavily infected, and so far no race has shown marked susceptibility or immunity to the infection.



CHART, 1. - POLIOMYELITIS. REPORT OF CASES BY WEEKS. CITY OF NEW YORK AND BOROUGHES.
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

TABLE 1.—*Poliomyelitis cases and deaths in Greater New York and its boroughs.*

CASES.						
Week ended—	Total for the city.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Richmond.	Queens.	Bronx.
May 13.....	1		1			
20.....						
27.....	1	1				
June 3.....	2	1	1			
10.....	11	8	2		1	
17.....	15	11	4			
24.....	97	90	5	1	1	
July 1.....	269	221	30	8	7	3
8.....	557	419	73	38	11	16
15.....	979	710	127	48	70	24
22.....	795	494	117	60	98	26
29.....	962	497	246	39	128	52
Aug. 5.....	1,162	561	350	36	161	54
Total.....	4,851	3,013	956	230	477	175

DEATHS. ¹						
Week ended—	Total for the city.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Richmond.	Queens.	Bronx.
May 13.....						
20.....						
27.....						
June 3.....						
10.....	2	1	1			
17.....	3	3				
24.....	12	11	1			
July 1.....	60	51	7	1		1
8.....	125	105	7	4	6	3
15.....	164	105	31	6	18	4
22.....	189	111	31	12	28	7
29.....	237	117	56	10	31	23
Aug. 5.....	273	153	68	2	44	6
Total.....	1,065	657	202	35	127	44

¹ Deaths are reported from the borough in which the patient died and not from the borough in which the case originated.

TABLE 2.—*Age distribution of cases of poliomyelitis in the borough of Brooklyn at different periods of the epidemic.*

Time of onset.	Age distribution.					
	Under 1 year.		1 to 5 years, inclusive.		Over 5 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
First period (May 9 to June 27), 504 cases..	63	12.5	409	81.1	32	6.4
Second period (June 28 to July 7), 618 cases.	58	9.4	487	78.6	73	15.0
Third period (July 8 to 17), 525 cases.....	55	10.4	396	75.5	74	14.0
Fourth period (July 18 to 27), 337 cases....	38	11.2	276	82.0	23	6.8
Total, 1,984 cases.....	214	10.8	1,568	77.9	202	10.3

The group of officers of the Public Health Service, which is engaged upon scientific work during this epidemic, has at present in operation an extensive epidemiologic investigation from three points of view. Through the cooperation of the New York City Department of Health they have had access to all the records of the board of health, and it is from these records that the data here presented have been compiled by Epidemiologist A. W. Freeman, of the United States Public

Health Service. From the data which are being collected in this way it is expected to make an extensive study of the epidemic in New York City. In addition to this, they have undertaken an intensive study of one borough of the city of New York, the borough of Richmond, which includes the whole of Staten Island. This particular borough offers an excellent opportunity for study of this character and will, it is hoped, give a good cross-section view of the epidemic.

Epidemiologic studies have also been undertaken in States surrounding New York City, more especially, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Through the co-operation of the State boards of health of these various States, the Public Health Service hopes to obtain data which will give some idea of the relation of outbreaks of the disease in these States to the epidemic in the city of New York. And, moreover, opportunities will doubtless be offered in these States for studies of small localized outbreaks in rural communities. Such outbreaks offer unusually favorable opportunities for this character of work.

DIAGNOSIS OF PLAGUE IN RATS.

THE ADVISABILITY OF MAKING ROUTINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS OF RATS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE MACROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.

By C. L. WILLIAMS, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In 1906 the English Plague Commission in India definitely and finally established the relation between rodent and human plague.

Among the many details to which they gave exhaustive study was that of a standard for diagnosing plague in rats. As set forth by these workers the presence of plague infection is variously indicated by certain definite post-mortem signs which may occur singly or in different combinations.

The gross lesions which these investigators considered typical of plague infection in rats were: Subcutaneous injection, pleural effusion, bubo, and granular liver.

They likewise decided that it was the combination of two or more of these signs that made for a provisional diagnosis of plague infection.

Having thoroughly established the naked-eye appearance of acute or subacute plague in rats the commission next made comparative studies as to the relative merits of the macroscopic in contrast to the microscopic method for determining plague rats at necropsy.

For this purpose a definite series of rats was simultaneously examined by two groups of workers, one group making their diagnoses from the naked-eye appearance of the rodent carcass, the other

group depending upon the microscopic examination of smears from the spleen for diagnoses. The diagnoses so recorded were subsequently compared.

In doubtful cases or where disagreement arose, diagnosis was determined by animal inoculation.

The commission concluded as follows:

The results of tests carried out for the purpose of comparison make it manifest that the naked eye is markedly superior to the microscopical method as an aid in diagnosis.¹

Also they state:

A review of the analysis leaves no room to doubt that for purposes of diagnosis naked-eye examination by a competent observer is more satisfactory than microscopical examination alone.²

They further assert:

The results clearly show that the omission of the routine microscopical examination of every rat in an investigation conducted on a large scale does not necessarily impair the accuracy of the work.³

In view of these conclusions the commission thereafter entirely abandoned routine smear examination, making positive diagnoses in the great majority of cases on the naked-eye appearance of tissues, though resorting to the supplemental aids of examination of smears or animal inoculation or both in cases where they were in doubt.

Methods in Use at Present Time.

Since the English Plague Commission published its report other plague workers have conformed to the commission's views, and in consequence have almost without exception abandoned routine smear examination in the belief that it was a laborious procedure of doubtful value. As far as the writer is aware, the naked-eye appearance of rodents coming to necropsy was relied upon for tentative diagnosis in the plague-eradication campaign of 1907 in San Francisco; in Seattle, 1907; in Porto Rico, 1912; in Habana, Cuba, 1912; and in New Orleans during the first part of the campaign which began July, 1914.

The Evidence Suggestive of Error in Diagnosis.

In studying the reports of the English Plague Commission and more particularly the reports of plague eradication campaigns in this country a striking feature observed was the occasional occurrence of a long interval between the discovery of successive plague-infected rats. In the commission's reports these intervals would ap-

¹ Journal of Hygiene, Vol. VII, p. 358.

² Journal of Hygiene, Vol. VII, p. 341.

³ Journal of Hygiene, Vol. VII, p. 342.

pear in outlying villages, particularly toward the end of the epizootic.

In San Francisco (1908) there occurred an interim of nearly three months during which period only one plague rat was caught. In Seattle this sporadicity was quite striking. Three plague-infected rats were captured there on December 28, 1907, two more were discovered during the last week in March, 1908; three more were found in April, three in June, six in July, and the next on September 26. After this there was a lapse of 17 months to February 8, 1910; then another lapse of 17 months to August 25, 1911.

In Porto Rico a conspicuous instance occurred in the town of Caguas. Despite intensive trapping an interval from October 14 to December 9, 1912, occurred between the finding of two infected rats. In New Orleans there occurred in the spring of 1915 an interval, from March 9 to May 6, in which no infected rat was found.

In all of these instances rats were being extensively trapped and all were examined in the laboratory.

In considering the various theories that might account for these irregular occurrences, the possibility of infected rats being missed by the macroscopic method seemed to be a probable factor. Other factors may produce this result, but the occurrence of these periods of intermittency in four different campaigns pointed strongly to a common cause, the most probable cause appearing to be error in diagnosis. This view was strengthened by various fortuitous circumstances which occurred in the New Orleans campaign.

It has been stated by McCoy that all plague workers sooner or later discover, generally by accident, cases of rodent plague in which there may be no macroscopic signs of the disease. The experience of the workers in New Orleans certainly bears out McCoy's statement.

On two separate occasions rats brought in alive but evidently quite sick were found, through the employment of animal inoculation, to be plague infected, though at necropsy they showed no signs of plague. One rat was tested out mainly because 393 fleas were found upon it; the other largely because of its evident symptoms of an acute disease. Several other plague-infected rats had been discovered that showed no signs of the disease, the test guinea pigs being inoculated because the rats had been caught at plague foci.

Doubts of the absolute efficiency of the macroscopic method of diagnosis were still further intensified by the discovery that as our experience broadened there was found an increasing relative and absolute number of infected rats showing at necropsy very slight or indistinct signs, the diagnosis being accomplished only by the inoculation of guinea pigs.

Considering all of this evidence the conclusion seemed obvious that an appreciable number of infected rats was being missed. In

consequence it was decided to institute routine examination of smears from all rats. This procedure was commenced October 25, 1915, and has been continued. It has been used as a supplement to the macroscopic examination and does not replace the latter in any way. Smears from the spleen and liver of each rat necropsied were made as a cross check to the naked-eye examination.

Results of Microscopic Examination.

It may be stated that plague infection among rats never reached a high percentage in New Orleans, 0.2 per cent being the maximum. At the beginning of the campaign infected rats were more numerous than later on. From July 1 to November 1, 1914, there were found 191 plague infected among a total of 104,227 rats examined.

In November, 1914, a distinct decrease was noticed and from that date infected rodents progressively declined in numbers, so that from November 1, 1914, to October 25, 1915, among 134,894 rats examined there were found only 66 infected.

In the table are given the results of rat examination from October 25, 1915, to March 15, 1916, during which period there were routine examinations of the smears made from the liver and spleen of all rats, as a supplement to macroscopic examination, the microscopic work being performed by a worker not connected with the routine macroscopic examination of rodents.

Number of rats examined.....	28,570
Total number of rats found plague infected.....	20
Number diagnosed from gross lesions.....	13
Number diagnosed from smears.....	7
Per cent diagnosed from smears.....	35

All diagnoses, whether made from gross appearance of the animal or from the microscopic examination of the smears, were confirmed by animal (guinea pig and white rat) inoculation and recovery of the specific organism, i. e., *Bacillus pestis*.

It will be noted from the table that the smear examination resulted in the detection of seven infected rats (35 per cent) which otherwise would have passed unnoticed. These seven cases at necropsy presented absolutely no abnormality discernible by the naked eye suggestive of plague, and this notwithstanding the fact that they were very carefully reexamined after the microscopist had reported the smears as "suspicious."

It should be understood that in plague work conducted for purposes of investigation only, the discovery of all infected rats is not of the same importance as when eradication measures are to be employed, provided that no great percentage of rats is missed. This condition, for example, was present in India during the work of the

English Plague Commission. Their work was purely an investigation of conditions and they clearly showed that for their purpose macroscopic examination alone was quite sufficient. It is the employment of eradicated measures and their guidance from laboratory findings that make the discovery of all possible infected rats a matter of importance.

Sanitary Significance of Trustworthy Laboratory Examination.

The function of the laboratory force in a plague-eradicated campaign is to demonstrate the status of the infection, to furnish data by which the extent of the infection may be delineated, to report the course of the epizootic, and to determine the absence of infection when the disease has been eradicated. To accomplish this it works in conjunction with the trapping force, the trappers catching the rats and the laboratory force making the post-mortem examination.

Obviously these duties are important. The detection of the various foci of infection determines concentration of effort at the important points. The success or ineffectiveness of eradicated measures, as the case may be, is indicated by the estimation of the rise or fall of the epizootic. Determination of complete absence of infection marks the close of the campaign and the removal of quarantine.

To perform these duties it is manifestly essential that the laboratory technique be highly efficient. When the discovery of each focus means the application of intensive measures it becomes important that no focus be missed. As the infection wanes and foci become few and scattered the value of finding each one is greatly enhanced. When plague rats have ceased to be found it is clear that the more thorough the methods of diagnosis the earlier it can be said with authority that the disease has been eradicated.

When, therefore, in consideration of these points we may by employing routine examination of smears from all rats discover a notable number of infected rats (35 per cent in our series), we have a means of distinctly increasing the efficiency of the laboratory that is well worth the increased labor involved.

Macroscopic Examination Alone in Early Part of Campaign.

During the early part of an antiplague campaign—that is, from its inception until the number of plague-infected rats distinctly decreases—the macroscopic examination alone is probably sufficient.

It is probable that during the height of an epizootic the vast majority of infected rats show well-marked signs, while toward the end of the epizootic, and particularly when eradicated measures have been employed, the relative and, indeed, the absolute number of infected rats showing slight signs or none, distinctly increases. This

belief is based partly on the experiments of the English Plague Commission and partly on our observation in New Orleans, where the percentage of infected rats showing slight or indistinct signs markedly and progressively increased as the epizootic declined.

It is apparent, therefore, that routine smear examination assumes its greatest importance when the epizootic is on the wane, for when infection is prevalent and widespread the missing of a few infected rats is not of the same importance as when at a later date foci have become few and isolated.

Summary.

1. In the presence of an epizootic of plague, macroscopic examination alone for the detection of rodent plague results in appreciable error; the microscopic examination of smears should therefore be employed as a supplement to the naked-eye diagnosis of rodent plague when the epizootic declines.

2. This error is greater toward the end of an epizootic and is of particular importance when eradication measures are being employed.

3. By routine examination of smears a materially important number of infected rats may be discovered that would otherwise pass undetected.

4. In New Orleans from October 25, 1915, to March 15, 1916, 35 per cent of all infected rats diagnosed in the laboratory showed suspicious organisms in smears as the only evidence suggestive of infection.

5. The value of finding all foci of infection in an eradication campaign fully justifies the labor and expense of routine smear examination, particularly toward the end of the epizootic.

Conclusion.

For the purpose of preventing any misconception the writer desires to state that he agrees with other authorities that for practical purposes the macroscopic method of diagnosis of rat plague is superior to the microscopic method *if either is to be used singly*.

The workers at New Orleans have placed their main dependence upon the naked-eye appearance of rats in their past laboratory examinations and expect to continue to do so. As a matter of fact they have on many occasions made a diagnosis of rodent plague from gross lesions in cases where the "smear" was negative. Moreover, a considerable number of rats were found to be not plague infected, although suggestive organisms were present in the smears.

Experience will teach most plague workers that the appearance of "suspected" organisms in smears from rodent tissues can be considered only as suggestive and not as absolutely distinctive.

The present note relative to diagnosis of rodent plague is presented therefore with the intention of emphasizing the fact that the macroscopic method of diagnosis has its limitations as well as the microscopic, and that it is advisable to supplement the former by the latter method, placing the greater dependence on the naked-eye appearance and making all possible diagnoses thereby, but nevertheless employing the microscopic examination of "smears" from tissues, as a "second line of defense."

BREAD AS A FOOD.

In the Public Health Reports for April 14, 1916 (p. 935), there appeared an article under the following heading: "Bread as a food," with a subheading, "Changes in its vitamine content and nutritive value with reference to the occurrence of pellagra." The facts set forth as regards pellagra have not been challenged, but as some erroneous inferences concerning the value of white flour and of bread made from it have been drawn from the paper, it appears desirable to submit the following statement:

The paper referred to presented the results of certain of the studies which are being made on pellagra and was designed to demonstrate primarily that when a diet poor in essential food elements aside from cereals was constantly used, it appeared likely that if the carbohydrate element contained a liberal amount of the accessory food substances known to be contained in whole grains, the probability of pellagra developing was less than when the starchy element of food was deficient in these substances.

From the broad view of nutrition, it is very probably immaterial what kind of flour is used in making bread provided that an adequate mixed diet is consumed which will supply sufficient of the essential dietary components outside of the cereals contained in the diet. It may be added that the great majority of the people in this country live on a well-balanced, sufficient, mixed diet.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended July 29, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Number of vessels fumigated with sulphur..	1	Rodents received by species:	
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	16	Mus rattus.....	134
Pounds of sulphur used.....	40	Mus norvegicus.....	1,046
Pounds of cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation.....	588	Mus alexandrinus.....	152
Pints of sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation.....	878	Mus musculus.....	5,807
Clean bills of health issued.....	44	Wood rats.....	35
Foul bills of health issued.....	3	Muskrats.....	29
		Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	146
		Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,203
		Rodents examined.....	1,380
		Number of rats suspected of plague.....	142
		Plague rats confirmed.....	None.
FIELD OPERATIONS.		PLAGUE STATUS TO JULY 29, 1916.	
Number of rodents trapped.....	7,300	Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Number of premises inspected.....	6,306	Last case of rodent plague, July 7, 1916.	
Notices served.....	510	Total number of rodents captured to July 29.....	787,761
Number of garbage cans installed.....	46	Total number of rodents examined to July 29.....	372,012
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Total cases of rodent plague to July 29, by species:	
By elevation.....	119	Mus musculus.....	6
By marginal concrete wall.....	119	Mus rattus.....	19
By concrete floor and wall.....	133	Mus alexandrinus.....	16
By minor repairs.....	258	Mus norvegicus.....	274
Total buildings rat proofed.....	629	Total rodent cases to July 29, 1916....	315
Square yards of concrete laid.....	12,687		
Number of premises, planking and shed flooring removed.....	65		
Number of buildings demolished.....	87		
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated). 121,585			

HAWAII—HONOLULU—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following report of plague-prevention work at Honolulu for the week ended July 22, 1916, was received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	387	Classification of rats trapped—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	386	Mus rattus.....	3
Mongoose trapped.....	1	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Examined microscopically.....	321	Cost per rat destroyed.....	19½ cents.
Examined macroscopically.....	66	Last case rat plague Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	136	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.	
Mus musculus.....	193		
Mus norvegicus.....	54		

¹ Indicates the number of rodents, the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of them showed on necropsy only evidence of recent inflammatory process; practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

ANTHRAX.

Michigan—Detroit.

Senior Surg. Austin reported a fatal case of anthrax at Detroit, Mich. Death occurred August 12, 1916, after an illness of 48 hours. The deceased was employed at the works of the Detroit Curled Hair Co.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Wisconsin Report for July, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Wisconsin:		Wisconsin—Continued.	
Dane County.....	1	Sauk County.....	1
Fond du Lac County.....	1	Wood County.....	1
Manitowoc County.....	1		
Milwaukee County.....	4	Total.....	9

Arkansas Report for June, 1916.

During the month of June, 1916, one case of cerebrospinal meningitis was reported at St. Francis County, Ark.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	Madison, Wis.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	5	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	2	New Britain, Conn.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	2		New York, N. Y.....	7	7
Dubuque, Iowa.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....		1
Easton, Pa.....	1		Providence, R. I.....		1
Fort Worth, Tex.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....		1
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1				

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2225.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.	1		Montclair, N. J.	1	
Boston, Mass.		1	Newark, N. J.	2	
Bridgeport, Conn.	2		New York, N. Y.		3
Brockton, Mass.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	5	1
Buffalo, N. Y.		2	Pittsburg, Pa.	4	1
Charleston, S. C.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	2	
Chelsea, Mass.		1	San Diego, Cal.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	11	2	San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	2	Williamsport, Pa.	1	
Denver, Colo.	2		Woburn, Mass.	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	2	1			

LEPROSY.**City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.**

During the week ended July 29, 1916, one case of leprosy was reported at New Orleans, La.

MALARIA.**Arkansas Report for June, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued,	
Bradley County	4	Perry County	4
Calhoun County	35	Phillips County	61
Dallas County	10	Pope County	14
Faulkner County	7	Pulaski County	2
Garland County	2	Saline County	15
Greene County	37	Scott County	22
Hempstead County	25	Sevier County	106
Hot Springs County	24	St. Francis County	42
Izard County	16	Stone County	2
Johnson County	40	Union County	70
Lafayette County	35	Washington County	4
Lawrence County	3	White County	14
Monroe County	3	Total	700
Newton County	10		
Ouachita County	91		

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.		1	Philadelphia, Pa.	2	
Hoboken, N. J.			San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Montclair, N. J.	1		Stockton, Cal.	1	
New Orleans, La.	1		Waltham, Mass.	1	

MEASLES.**Washington—Seattle.**

Surg. Boggess reported that during the week ended August 5, 1916, 24 new cases of measles were notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 5,370 cases, with 9 deaths, since the beginning of the epidemic, February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2225.

PELLAGRA.**Arkansas Report for June, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Bradley County.....	1	Pope County.....	2
Drew County.....	9	Pulaski County.....	7
Faulkner County.....	3	Saline County.....	1
Greene County.....	3	Scott County.....	1
Hempstead County.....	3	St. Francis County.....	4
Hot Spring County.....	1	Stone County.....	2
Johnson County.....	1	Union County.....	15
Monroe County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Ouachita County.....	3	White County.....	6
Perry County.....	2		
Phillips County.....	47	Total.....	113

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	32	2
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	1	2
Charleston, S. C.....		1	New York, N. Y.....		2
Concord, N. H.....		1	Richmond, Va.....		1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1		Washington, D. C.....		1
Lynchburg, Va.....		1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	1
Mobile, Ala.....		2			

PLAGUE.**Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rat Found.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson reported that a rat which was found dead in an open gutter at the corner of Congress and Dauphin Streets July 15, 1916, was proved positive for plague infection August 7, 1916.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	54	35	Philadelphia, Pa.....	16	6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	6	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	4
Flint, Mich.....	1		Racine, Wis.....	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	7	4
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		Wilkesburg, Pa.....	2	
Newark, N. J.....	6	3			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**Georgia.**

Floyd County.—Asst. Surg. Slaughter reported August 7: A suspicious case of infantile paralysis near Rome, Ga., in a child, R. B., female, white, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, located in the country about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rome.

Savannah.—Acting Asst. Surg. Cleborne reported August 10: A case of poliomyelitis was confirmed by the city-health officer, August 9, in the person of a white child, 4 years of age. History of the case shows no known contact with any other case.

Idaho.

The State health officer of Idaho reported August 9: Case of infantile paralysis, with death, reported at Idaho Falls.

Kansas.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported August 8: A case of infantile paralysis at Bucklin, Kans., and one near Bogue, Kans., August 10: A case of infantile paralysis at Coffeyville, Kans.

Maryland.

Baltimore.—Surg. Vogel reported August 14: Five cases of poliomyelitis for week ended August 12; four deaths. He also reported one case, notified August 13, in a colored girl, 17 years of age, at 2013 Etting Street, and one death, August 13, at 916 Greenwillow Street.

Michigan.

Detroit.—Senior Surg. Austin reported August 8: A death from poliomyelitis at 1853 Cecil Street; case reported August 3; died August 6. August 11: Another case poliomyelitis, boy, aged 5 years, 547 Third Avenue. Total to date, 12 cases with 1 death; 2 have recovered, leaving 9 cases in the city August 11.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reports that the following cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the State board of health of Minnesota from January 1 to August 12, 1916, inclusive:

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**Minnesota—Continued.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aitkin County:			Martin County:		
Libby Township.....	1		Center Creek Township.....		1
Anoka County:			Morrison County:		
Centerville Township.....	1		Little Falls City.....	3	
Columbia Heights Village.....	7		Pike Creek Township.....	1	
Beltrami County:			Mower County:		
Bemidji City.....	1		Dexter Township.....		1
Bigstone County:			Murray County:		
Graceville City.....	2		Chandler Village.....	1	
Brown County:			Nicollet County:		
New Ulm City.....		1	Lake Prairie Township.....	1	
Carlton County:			Norman County:		
Cloquet City.....	3		Halstad Village.....	3	1
Kalavala Township.....	1		Olmsted County:		
Carver County:			Cascade Township.....	1	
Chaska City.....	4		New Haven Township.....	1	
Laketown Township.....	1		Orion Township.....	1	
Norwood Village.....	1		Pleasant Grove Township.....	6	
Cass County:			Rochester City.....	7	
Hiram Township.....	1		Stewartville Village.....	2	
Chippewa County:			Viola Township.....	10	
Maynard Village.....	1		Ottertail County:		
Chisago County:			Deer Creek Township.....	1	1
Amador Township.....	1		Perham Village.....	1	
Nessel Township.....	1		Pope County:		
Crow Wing County:			Chippewa Township.....	2	
Deer Wood Village.....	1		Westport Township.....	1	
Garrison Township.....	3		Ramsey County:		
Dakota County:			St. Paul.....	31	1
West St. Paul City.....	2		Red Lake County:		
Douglas County:			Terrebonne Township.....		1
Lund Township.....		1	Redwood County:		
Osakis Village.....	1		Paxton Township.....		1
Goodhue County:			Renville County:		
Bells Creek Township.....	1		Beaver Falls Township.....	1	
Belvedere Township.....		1	Erickson Township.....		1
Cannon Falls City.....	1		Scott County:		
Florence Township.....	1		Newmarket Township.....	2	
Goodhue Village.....	1		Shakopee City.....	1	
Pine Island Township.....	1		Stearns County:		
Red Wing City.....	1		Millwood Township.....	19	2
Grant County:			St. Cloud City.....	2	1
Elbow Lake Village.....	1		Sauk Center Township.....	2	
Herman Village.....	2		Rockville Township.....		1
Logan Township.....	1		Stevens County:		
Hennepin County:			Morris City.....	2	
Medina Township.....	1		Swift County:		
Minneapolis.....	66	2	Kerkhoven Township.....	1	
Minnetrista Township.....	4		Todd County:		
Minnetonka Township.....	2		Burnhamville Township.....	2	
Mound Village.....	1		Little Sauk Township.....	4	
Plymouth Township.....	2		West Union Township.....	1	
St. Louis Park Village.....	1		Wabasha County:		
Isanti County:			Chester Township.....	1	
Isanti Village.....	1		Elgin Village.....	1	
Mapleridge Township.....		1	Mazeppa Village.....	1	
Jackson County:			Pepin Township.....	1	
Middle Township.....	2		Plainview Township.....	1	
Kandiyohi County:			Wabasha City.....	1	
Genesee Township.....	1		Waseca County:		
Green Lake Township.....	1		Waseca City.....	1	
Willmar City.....	2		Washington County:		
Lac qui Parle County:			Forest Lake Township.....	1	
Madison City.....	1		Grant Township.....	3	
McLeod County:			Winona County:		
Winsted Village.....	1		Richmond Township.....		1
Mahnomen County:			Saratoga Township.....		1
Beaulieu Township.....	1		Winona City.....	13	4
Marshall County:					
Valley Township.....		2			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Montana.

The State health officer of Montana reported August 11: Two more cases poliomyelitis reported August 9 and three more cases to-day at Billings. August 14: One case poliomyelitis notified at Billings and one at Big Timber, Mont.

Passed Asst. Surg. Lanza reported August 15: Total number of cases of poliomyelitis at Billings to date 13, with 4 deaths. Seven cases of poliomyelitis, with one death on Crow Reservation. All of the cases on the reservation are convalescent. Four cases in Cogs-well.

New Jersey.

The following table shows the cases of poliomyelitis which were reported to the State department of health of New Jersey from August 7 to August 14, 1916, inclusive:

Place.	Cases of poliomyelitis, 1916.						
	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.
Acquackanonck Township.....				2			
Alpha.....	1						
Asbury Park.....		3		1			1
Atlantic City.....						2	
Atlantic Highlands.....					1		
Audubon.....					1		
Bayonne.....		4	1	1	3	3	
Belleville.....	2	1			1		
Bergenfield.....			2				
Beverly Township.....					1		
Bloomfield.....							1
Bogota Borough.....				1			
Boonton.....						3	1
Brick Township.....			1				
Bridgeton.....						1	
Caldwell Borough.....	1						
Camden.....	1	3		3	1	3	2
Carlstadt.....		3	1				
Chatham.....		3					
Chester Township (Burlington County).....	1						
Cliffside.....			1				
Clinton Township.....	1						
Collingswood.....		1					
Cranbury.....						1	1
Dover.....					1		
Dunellen.....				1			
East Newark Borough.....	2		1				
East Orange.....		2					1
East Rutherford.....	3		1				
Edgewater.....					1		
Elizabeth.....	2						2
Elmer Borough.....					1		
Fairview.....			1				
Fanwood Borough.....							2
Fanwood Township.....					1		
Frankford Township (Sussex County).....			1				
Franklin Township (Hunterdon County).....		1					
Fort Lee Borough.....	1				1		
Garfield.....						1	
Garwood.....							1
Glassboro Township.....						2	
Guttenberg.....				1			
Hackensack.....		1	1			2	
Hampton Borough.....					1		
Hanover Township (Morris County).....	1	1		1			
Harrison (Hudson County).....		5	2			1	
Haworth.....						1	
High Bridge.....					1		
Highlands.....	3		1				1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

New Jersey—Continued.

Place.	Cases of poliomyelitis, 1916.						
	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.
Hillside Township.....	2		1				1
Hoboken.....				1	1	1	
Hopewell Borough (Mercer County).....							1
Irvington.....		6	4		3	1	1
Jamesburg.....					1		
Jersey City.....	11			7		6	4
Kearny.....	1		1	2	1		2
Leonia Borough.....				1			
Linden Borough.....							1
Linden Township.....				1			
Livingston Township.....						1	
Lodi Borough.....					1		1
Lodi Township.....							1
Long Branch.....	1						1
Lopatcong Township (Warren County).....					2		
Lumberton Township.....							1
Madison.....		2					
Metuchen.....		1					
Millburn.....		1	4		4		
Monroe Township (Gloucester County).....							1
Monroe Township (Middlesex County).....							1
Montague Township.....	1						
Montclair.....	1					2	1
Morristown.....					1		
Neptune Township.....			1				
Newark.....	3	57	105	40	34	28	
New Brunswick.....				5			1
Newton.....				1			
North Bergen.....	2	1			1		
North Plainfield Borough.....	1						1
Northvale Borough.....			1				
Nutley.....	1						1
Orange.....	3	4			5	3	
Passaic.....			1				2
Paterson.....		1	3		4	1	2
Peapack-Gladstone Borough.....						1	
Pequannock Township.....		1					
Perth Amboy.....		3		1			
Plainfield.....	1					2	
Pompton Lakes Borough.....						2	
Pompton Township.....							1
Rahway.....		1					1
Randolph Township (Morris County).....	1				3		
Raritan Township (Monmouth County).....			1	1			
Readington Township (Hunterdon County).....	1						
Red Bank.....	1						
Rivervale Township.....						1	
Rockaway Township.....		3					
Rutherford.....					1		
Sayreville.....						1	
Secaucus.....					1		
South Brunswick Township.....	6						14
South Orange Township.....		3			1		2
South River.....							1
Spring Lake.....	4	1				4	1
Teaneck.....						1	
Totowa Borough.....							1
Trenton.....			1	2	1		
Union (Union County).....		3					
Union, town of.....	2	1				1	
Union Township.....	1			1			
Wall Township.....				1			
Washington Township (Gloucester County).....					1		
Wayne Township (Passaic County).....			1				
Weehawken.....							1
Weehawken Township.....					1		
Westfield.....	1						
West Hoboken.....		2	2	1		1	2
West New York.....	8	1		5	2		5
West Orange.....		1			1		
Wharton Borough.....							1
Woodbridge.....	1	1					
Woodland Township (Burlington County).....			1				
Woodlyne.....						1	

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

New Jersey—Continued.

Atlantic City.—The city health officer of Atlantic City reported, August 14, 1916, that seven cases of poliomyelitis had been notified in Atlantic City, one case on each of the following dates, July 12, July 25, July 30, August 1, August 8, August 10, and August 11.

New York.

In the Public Health Reports of July 28, 1916, page 2011, was published a list of cases of poliomyelitis reported in New York State, exclusive of New York City, during the period from June 13 to July 19, 1916. The following table is in continuation of that list and shows the cases reported up to and including August 2, 1916. A summary by counties covering the same cases represented in the following table was published in the Public Health Reports of August 11, 1916, page 2158.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported in New York State, exclusive of New York City, from July 20 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

JULY, 1916.

Case No.	Date reported.	Municipality.	County.	Onset.
143.	July 19	Goshen.	Orange.	July 13
144.	do.	Spring Valley.	Rockland.	July 8
145.	July 20	Elmont.	Nassau.	July 18
146.	do.	Waverly.	Tioga.	July 16
147 (died).	July 19	Oyster Bay.	Nassau.	July 19
148.	do.	North Hempstead.	do.	July 15
149.	July 20	Roslyn.	do.	July 13
150.	do.	Port Washington.	do.	July 16
151.	July 19	T. Warwick.	Orange.	
152.	July 20	East Meadow, North Hempstead.	Nassau.	July 13
153.	do.	Glen Cove.	do.	July 17
154.	do.	Port Washington.	do.	July 16
155.	do.	Valley Stream.	do.	July 14
156.	July 21	Piermont.	Rockland.	July 18
157.	do.	Wyoming.	Wyoming.	July 16
158.	do.	Beacon.	Dutchess.	July 19
159.	do.	New Rochelle.	Westchester.	
160.	do.	do.	do.	
161.	do.	do.	do.	
162.	do.	Freeport.	Nassau.	July 18
163.	do.	Cornwall on the Hudson.	Orange.	
164.	do.	Batavia.	Genesee.	Do.
165.	do.	Corning.	Steuben.	
166.	do.	Hempstead.	Nassau.	Do.
167.	do.	do.	do.	July 19
168.	do.	Oyster Bay.	do.	July 17
169.	do.	Hicksville.	do.	
170.	do.	Hudson.	Columbia.	July 14
171.	do.	do.	do.	July 12
172.	do.	do.	do.	July 20
173.	do.	Huntington.	Suffolk.	July 16
174.	do.	New Rochelle.	Westchester.	
175.	do.	Wawarsing.	Ulster.	July 17
176.	do.	Greenburgh.	Westchester.	July 15
177.	July 20	T. Stockport.	Columbia.	July 12
178.	do.	Glen Cove.	Nassau.	July 10
179.	July 22	Sayville.	Suffolk.	Do.
180.	do.	Hurleyville.	Sullivan.	July 19
181.	do.	Ravena.	Albany.	Do.
182.	do.	Patchogue.	Suffolk.	July 18
183.	do.	Dunkirk.	Chautauqua.	
184.	July 23	T. Riverhead.	Suffolk.	July 10
185.	July 22	Farmingdale.	Nassau.	July 12

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported in New York State, exclusive of New York City, from July 20 to Aug. 2, inclusive—Continued.

JULY, 1916—Continued.

Case No.	Date reported.	Municipality.	County.	Onset.
186.	July 23	Pleasantville.	Westchester.	July 18
187.	July 22	T. Putnam Valley.	Putnam.	
188 (died).	do.	Binghamton.	Broome.	July 22
189.	do.	Fulton.	Oswego.	July 18
190.	July 24	Oyster Bay.	Nassau.	July 21
191.	do.	Goshen.	Orange.	Do.
192.	July 25	Marmaroneck.	Westchester.	Do.
193.	July 23	Hudson.	Columbia.	Apr. 30
194.	July 22	Oyster Bay.	Nassau.	July 20
195.	July 21	Lynbrook.	do.	July 14
196.	do.	Fishkill.	Dutchess.	July 18
197.	do.	East Fishkill.	do.	July 19
198 (died).	July 24	Newburgh.	Orange.	
199.	do.	Sand Lake.	Rensselaer.	July 16
200.	July 22	Lynbrook.	Nassau.	July 17
201.	July 24	Locust Valley.	do.	July 21
202.	do.	do.	do.	
203.	do.	Shrub Oak.	Westchester.	July 19
204.	do.	Greenport.	Columbia.	July 20
205.	do.	T. Wawarsing.	Ulster.	July 17
206.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
207 (died).	do.	do.	do.	July 16
208.	do.	Lynbrook.	Nassau.	
209.	July 23	New Rochelle.	Westchester.	
210.	do.	do.	do.	
211.	do.	do.	do.	
212.	July 24	Poughkeepsie.	Dutchess.	
213.	do.	Greenport.	Columbia.	July 23
214.	do.	Mahopac Falls.	Putnam.	
215.	do.	Poughkeepsie.	Dutchess.	
216.	July 25	do.	do.	
217.	July 24	Great Neck.	Nassau.	July 18
218.	do.	Floral Park.	do.	July 21
219 ¹ .	July 23	Binghamton.	Broome.	July 20
220.	July 22	Southold.	Suffolk.	July 17
221.	July 23	Fishkill.	Dutchess.	July 20
222.	do.	Dutchess Junction.	do.	Do.
223 (died).	July 22	East Meadow.	Nassau.	July 19
224.	do.	Lake View.	do.	July 20
225.	July 23	West Park.	Ulster.	July 21
226.	do.	do.	do.	July 23
227.	do.	Beacon.	Dutchess.	
228.	do.	do.	do.	
229 (died).	July 21	Glen Cove.	Nassau.	
230.	July 24	Hudson.	Columbia.	July 4
231.	July 25	Rochester.	Monroe.	July 23
232.	do.	T. Ramapo.	Rockland.	
233.	do.	Oyster Bay.	Nassau.	
234.	do.	Valley Stream.	do.	
235.	do.	Ravena.	Albany.	July 24
236.	do.	Hudson.	Columbia.	July 22
237.	July 26	Saugerties.	Ulster.	
238.	do.	do.	do.	
239.	July 25	Freeport.	Nassau.	
240.	do.	Poughkeepsie.	Dutchess.	
241.	do.	do.	do.	
242.	do.	do.	do.	
243.	do.	do.	do.	
244 (died).	do.	Huntington.	Suffolk.	July 21
245.	do.	Saratoga Springs.	Saratoga.	July 24
246.	July 24	Glenham.	Dutchess.	July 22
247.	July 22	Huntington.	Suffolk.	
248.	July 26	New Hamburg.	Dutchess.	
249.	do.	Troy.	Rensselaer.	
250.	do.	Cochecton.	Sullivan.	
251.	July 25	Valatie.	Columbia.	
252.	do.	Catskill.	Greene.	
253.	July 26	Westbury.	Nassau.	
254.	do.	Lakeview.	do.	
255.	do.	do.	do.	
256 (died).	do.	do.	do.	
257.	do.	Floral Park.	do.	
258.	do.	West Sayville.	Suffolk.	
259.	do.	T. Ramapo.	Rockland.	
260.	do.	do.	do.	
261.	July 24	Yonkers.	Westchester.	

¹ Not poliomyelitis.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported in New York State, exclusive of New York City, from July 20 to Aug. 2, inclusive—Continued.

JULY, 1916—Continued.

Case No.	Date reported.	Municipality.	County.	Onset.
262	July 26	New Rochelle	Westchester	
263	do.	do.	do.	
264	do.	T. Mount Pleasant	do.	July 17
265	do.	Southold	Suffolk	July 21
266	do.	Greenport	do.	Do.
267	do.	Philadelphia	Jefferson	
268	do.	Mount Hope	Orange	Do.
269	do.	Tarrytown	Westchester	July 17
270	July 25	Greenport	Suffolk	July 25
271	July 26	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	
272 (died)	July 25	Cornwall	Orange	July 22
273	July 26	do.	do.	
274	do.	Farmingdale	Dutchess	July 23
275	July 25	Fishkill	do.	July 16
276	July 26	Beacon	do.	July 17
277	do.	do.	do.	July 4
278	July 23	do.	do.	July 20
279	July 26	do.	do.	July 4
280	July 25	do.	do.	July 23
281	July 26	do.	do.	July 25
282	do.	do.	do.	July 21
283	do.	do.	do.	July 25
284	do.	do.	do.	July 18
285	do.	do.	do.	July 25
286	do.	do.	do.	July 13
287	do.	Eagle Mills	Rensselaer	July 25
288	July 27	Ferguson Hollow	Warren	Do.
289	do.	Roslyn	Nassau	July 24
290	do.	Roslyn Heights	do.	July 19
291	do.	Kingston	Ulster	July 23
292	July 19	Greenport	Suffolk	July 16
293	July 27	Floral Park	Nassau	July 20
294	do.	do.	do.	July 24
295	do.	do.	do.	
296	July 26	Fallsburgh	Sullivan	July 22
297	do.	New Rochelle	Westchester	
298	do.	do.	do.	
299	do.	do.	do.	
300	do.	Florida	Orange	Do.
301	July 27	Beacon	Dutchess	July 20
302	do.	do.	do.	July 23
303 (died)	do.	Saugerties	Ulster	July 26
304	do.	Clarkstown	Rockland	July 4
305	do.	do.	do.	July 23
306	do.	Dunkirk	Chautauqua	July 22
307	July 26	Fishkill	Dutchess	Do.
308	July 27	Poughkeepsie	do.	
309	do.	Marlboro	Ulster	July 21
310 (died)	July 24	North Bellport	Suffolk	July 15
311	July 27	Roslyn	Nassau	July 23
312	do.	do.	do.	July 24
313	July 26	Greenport	Suffolk	July 26
314	do.	West Babylon	do.	July 20
315	July 24	Huntington	do.	July 24
316	July 27	Hempstead	Nassau	
317	do.	do.	do.	Do.
318	do.	do.	do.	July 23
319	do.	Hudson	Columbia	July 25
320	do.	New Rochelle	Westchester	
321	do.	Hudson	Columbia	July 22
322 (died)	July 28	Roslyn	Nassau	July 27
323 (died)	do.	Floral Park	do.	July 24
324	July 27	Hudson	Columbia	July 22
325	July 28	Newburgh	Orange	
326 (died)	do.	T. Rochester	Ulster	
327	do.	Kingston	do.	
328	do.	do.	do.	July 12
329	do.	Merrick	Nassau	
330	do.	do.	do.	
331	do.	East Meadow	do.	
332	do.	Baldwin	do.	
333 (died)	July 27	Fallsburgh	Sullivan	July 20
334	do.	do.	do.	July 24
335	do.	do.	do.	July 21
336 (died)	do.	Farmingdale	Nassau	July 25
337 (died)	July 28	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	
338	do.	Beacon	Dutchess	July 14

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported in New York State, exclusive of New York City, from July 20 to Aug. 2, inclusive—Continued.

JULY, 1916—Continued.

Case No.	Date reported.	Municipality.	County.	Onset.
339.	July 28	Hancock	Sullivan	July 22
340.	do.	Beacon	Dutchess	July 21
341.	July 29	West Park	Ulster	July 21
342.	do.	do.	do.	July 25
343.	do.	T. Rochester	do.	July 26
344.	do.	do.	do.	July 21
345.	do.	East Norwich	Nassau	
346.	July 28	Rochester	Monroe	
347.	do.	do.	do.	
348.	do.	Huntington	Suffolk	July 25
349.	do.	New Rochelle	Westchester	
350.	do.	do.	do.	
351.	July 29	Highlands	Orange	July 28
352.	do.	Wawarsing	Ulster	July 26
353.	do.	Philadelphia	Jefferson	July 22
354.	do.	T. Ulster	Ulster	
355.	July 31	Fallsburgh	Sullivan	July 25
356.	do.	Larchmont	Westchester	July 29
357.	do.	Highland Falls	Orange	July 23
358 (died).	do.	T. Highland	Ulster	July 26
359.	do.	Oyster Bay	Nassau	
360.	do.	Forest Park	do.	July 21
361.	do.	Glen Cove	do.	July 30
362.	do.	Mountain Dale	Sullivan	
363 (died).	do.	Livingston Manor	do.	
364.	do.	Rockville Center	Nassau	July 31
365.	do.	Westbury	do.	July 25
366.	do.	do.	do.	July 21
367.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
368 (died).	do.	West Islip	Suffolk	July 25
369.	do.	Oakdale	do.	July 22
370.	do.	West Sayville	do.	July 30
371.	do.	Greycourt	Orange	July 29
372.	do.	Warwick	do.	July 23
373.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
374 (died).	do.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	July 29
375 (died).	do.	do.	do.	Do.
376.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
377.	do.	Austerlitz	Columbia	July 24
378.	do.	Livingston Manor	Sullivan	July 22
379.	do.	do.	do.	July 28
380.	do.	Yonkers	Westchester	July 29
381.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
382.	do.	New Rochelle	do.	Do.
383.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
384.	do.	Hudson	Columbia	July 19
385.	do.	Hempstead	Nassau	July 23
386.	do.	do.	do.	July 15
387.	do.	do.	do.	July 25
388.	do.	Oyster Bay	do.	Do.
389.	do.	Liberty	Sullivan	July 23
390.	do.	do.	do.	July 27
391.	do.	Fallsburgh	do.	July 21
392.	do.	Huntington	Suffolk	July 26
393.	do.	Brookhaven	do.	July 27
394.	do.	Babylon	do.	
395 (died).	do.	Laurens	Otsego	July 26
396.	do.	Hudson	Columbia	July 25
397.	do.	do.	do.	July 23
398.	do.	Greenport	do.	July 27
399.	do.	do.	do.	July 24
400.	do.	Fishkill	Dutchess	Do.
401.	do.	Whitesboro	Oneida	July 27
402.	do.	do.	do.	July 29
403.	do.	Calverton	Suffolk	
404.	do.	T. Harrison	Westchester	July 25
405.	do.	Mineola	Nassau	July 27
406.	do.	Westbury	do.	Do.
407.	do.	Floral Park	do.	July 29
408.	do.	do.	do.	Do.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported in New York State, exclusive of New York City, from July 20 to Aug. 2, inclusive—Continued.

AUGUST, 1916.

Case No.	Date reported.	Municipality.	County.	Onset.
409 (died).....	Aug. 1	Centerville Station.....	Sullivan.....	
410.....	do.....	Oyster Bay.....	Nassau.....	
411.....	do.....	Saugerties.....	Ulster.....	July 29
412.....	do.....	Clarkstown.....	Rockland.....	July 18
413.....	do.....	Babylon.....	Suffolk.....	July 27
414.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 28
415.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
416.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 21
417.....	do.....	Greenport.....	do.....	July 24
418.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
419.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
420.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
421.....	do.....	Southampton.....	do.....	July 27
422.....	do.....	Greenville.....	Greene.....	July 22
423.....	do.....	Mincola.....	Nassau.....	July 27
424.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 24
425.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 25
426.....	do.....	Beacon.....	Dutchess.....	Do.
427.....	do.....	Red Hook.....	do.....	July 28
428.....	July 31	Montgomery.....	Orange.....	
429.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
430.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
431 (died).....	Aug. 1	New Rochelle.....	Westchester.....	July 31
432.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
433.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
434.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
435.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
436.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
437.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
438.....	do.....	Glen Cove.....	Nassau.....	
439.....	do.....	Rome.....	Oneida.....	July 29
440.....	do.....	Beacon.....	Dutchess.....	July 28
441.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 26
442.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 27
443.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
444.....	Aug. 2	Mountain Dale.....	Sullivan.....	
445.....	Aug. 1	Urbana.....	Steuben.....	July 24
446.....	do.....	Smithtown.....	Suffolk.....	
447.....	do.....	Westbury.....	Nassau.....	
448.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
449.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
450.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
451.....	do.....	South Fallsburgh.....	Sullivan.....	
452.....	Aug. 2	Highland.....	Ulster.....	
453.....	do.....	T. North Castle.....	Westchester.....	
454.....	do.....	Yonkers.....	do.....	
455.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
456.....	do.....	Beacon.....	Dutchess.....	Do.
457.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 27
458.....	do.....	Fishkill.....	do.....	July 30
459.....	do.....	Gallatin.....	Columbia.....	July 23
460.....	do.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.....	July 20
461.....	do.....	Hancock.....	Delaware.....	July 31
462.....	do.....	Roslyn.....	Nassau.....	July 22
463.....	do.....	Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.....	July 31
464.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
465.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
466.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
467.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
468.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
469.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 1
470.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
471.....	do.....	Harrison.....	Westchester.....	July 26
472.....	do.....	Cornwall-on-Hudson.....	do.....	July 30
473.....	do.....	Nyack (Piermont).....	Rockland.....	
474.....	do.....	Utica.....	Oneida.....	
475.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
476.....	do.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.....	
477.....	do.....	East Norwich.....	Nassau.....	
478 (died).....	do.....	Hope.....	Hamilton.....	

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**New York—Continued.**

New York City.—Surg. Lavinder reported August 10: New cases poliomyelitis 175, deaths 38. August 11: New cases 165, deaths 31. August 12: New cases 167, deaths 42. August 13: New cases 141, deaths 22. August 14: New cases 95, deaths 31. August 15: New cases 163, deaths 39; approximate totals 6,532 cases, 1,463 deaths.

North Carolina.

Southport.—Acting Asst. Surg. Doshier reported August 13: A case of poliomyelitis removed to the quarantine hospital.

Ohio.

Cincinnati.—Asst. Surg. Bolten reported August 7: An additional case of anterior poliomyelitis in a child 3 years old was reported to the health department during the past week. This makes the fourth case reported to the health department since July 12, 1916.

Cleveland.—Surg. Holt reported August 8: One additional case of poliomyelitis last week, making a total of 13 cases, with 2 deaths.

Pennsylvania.

The State commissioner of health of Pennsylvania furnished the following table, which includes the cases of poliomyelitis reported to the State department of health of Pennsylvania which were officially confirmed before 4 p. m. August 11, 1916:

Place.	Cases.		Place.	Cases.	
	July.	August 1 to 11.		July.	August 1 to 11.
Allegheny County:			Delaware County—Contd.		
Munhall Borough.....	1		Media Borough.....		1
Pittsburgh Borough.....	5	2	Eddystone Borough.....		1
Tarentum Borough.....	1		Erie County:		
Wilmerding Borough.....	1		Erie Borough.....	1	1
St. Clair Borough.....	1	1	Fayette County:		
Millvale Borough.....		1	Everson Borough.....	1	1
Beaver County:			Connellsville Borough.....	1	
Woodlawn Borough.....	1	1	Franklin County:		
Ambridge Borough.....		1	Waynesboro Borough.....	1	
Blair County:			Quincy Borough.....		1
Altoona Borough.....	3		Huntingdon County:		
Bucks County:			Shade Gap Borough.....	1	
Bristol Borough.....	5	10	Jefferson County:		
Hilltown Township.....	1		Knox Township.....		1
Cambria County:			Lackawanna County:		
Patton Borough.....	3	1	Scranton Borough.....	2	1
Barnesboro Borough.....		1	Dickson City Borough.....	1	
Clearfield County:			Old Forge Borough.....	2	
DuBois Borough.....	1		Carbondale Borough.....	1	
Munson Borough.....	2		Dunmore Borough.....	1	
Dauphin County:			Olyphant Borough.....		1
Highspire Borough.....	1		Lebanon County:		
Harrisburg Borough.....		3	Myerstown Borough.....		1
Middletown Borough.....	1	2	Lebanon Borough.....		1
Edgemont Borough.....		1	Lehigh County:		
Delaware County:			Allentown Borough.....	1	1
Chadds Ford Borough			Luzerne County:		
(Delaware side).....	1		Exeter Borough.....	1	
Darby Borough.....		1	Kingston Borough.....		1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**Pennsylvania—Continued.**

Place.	Cases.		Place.	Cases.	
	July.	August 1 to 11.		July.	August 1 to 11.
Luzerne County—Continued.			Northampton County—Con.		
Swyersville Borough.....	1	.....	Easton Borough.....	1	1
Trucksville Borough.....	.....	1	Nazareth Borough.....	.....	1
Harvey's Lake Borough.....	3	.....	Pike County:		
Courtdale Borough.....	.....	1	Rowlands Borough.....	1	.....
Wilkes-Barre Borough.....	1	1	Lehman Township.....	.....	1
Laurel Run Borough.....	.....	1	Millford Borough.....	2	.....
W. Pittston Borough.....	1	.....	Somerset County:		
White Haven Borough.....	.....	1	Confluence Borough.....	1	.....
Miners Mills Borough.....	1	.....	Shade Gap Township.....	.....	1
Pallas Borough.....	.....	1	Ursina Borough.....	.....	1
Port Griffith Borough.....	1	1	Tioga County:		
Dallas Township.....	.....	2	Morris Run Borough.....	1	.....
Hazleton Borough.....	.....	3	Osceola Borough.....	1	.....
Larksville Borough.....	.....	1	Venango County:		
Lycoming County:			Oil City Borough.....	.....	1
Antes Fort Borough.....	.....	1	Warren County:		
Mifflin County:			Warren Borough.....	1	.....
Greenville Township.....	1	.....	Washington County:		
Montgomery County:			Claysville Borough.....	.....	1
Lower Merion Township.....	1	.....	Canton Township.....	1	.....
Norristown Borough.....	.....	1	Wayne County:		
Haverford Borough.....	1	.....	Tyler Hill Borough.....	1	.....
Montour County:			Buckingham Township.....	1	.....
Danville Borough.....	1	1	Inglehart Borough.....	1	.....
Mahoning Township.....	1	.....	Westmoreland County:		
Northampton County:			Luxor Borough.....	1	.....
South Bethlehem Borough.....	1	.....	Monessen Borough.....	.....	1
Wilson Township.....	.....	1	Philadelphia County.....	37	105

Pittsburgh.—Surg. Schereschewsky reported August 10: Two additional cases poliomyelitis. August 12: One case of poliomyelitis notified; 1 death; total, 9 cases, 3 deaths.

Rhode Island.

Passed Asst. Surg. Marshall reported August 7: Poliomyelitis in the State of Rhode Island for the 7 days ended August 6, 1916: Providence, 3 cases, 1 death; Newport, 2 cases; Bristol, 1 case; Pawtucket, 1 case; Westerly, 1 case; Cranston, 1 case, 1 death; Warren, 1 case, 1 death; Woonsocket, 1 case; Wickford, 1 case; total, 12 cases, with 3 deaths.

South Carolina.

Charleston.—Acting Asst. Surg. Sams reported August 11: One case of poliomyelitis at Charleston, S. C.

Chesnee.—Asst. Surg. Wheeler reported August 7: A case of poliomyelitis was reported at Chesnee, Spartanburg County, S. C., 16 miles north of the city of Spartanburg, on August 7, 1916.

Virginia.

Lynchburg.—The city health officer reported August 11: A case of poliomyelitis, I. C., aged 8 years.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee.—Passed Asst. Surg. Oleson reported August 12: One case of poliomyelitis notified in Milwaukee, Wis.

Wisconsin Report for July, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Wisconsin:		Wisconsin—Continued.	
Brown County.....	2	Marathon County.....	5
Burnette County.....	1	Monroe County.....	2
Calumet County.....	1	Washington County.....	4
Dane County.....	1	Winnebago County.....	1
Fond du Lac County.....	1	Total.....	29
Jefferson County.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	.....	New London, Conn.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Bayonne, N. J.....	1	.....	Newport, R. I.....	2	1
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	.....	New York, N. Y.....	912	237
Boston, Mass.....	4	1	Orange, N. J.....	10	3
Bridgeport, Conn.....	5	1	Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....
Camden, N. J.....	2	.....	Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	13	2	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	4	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	16	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	3	1
Cumberland, Md.....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	3	1
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
East Orange, N. J.....	3	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	1
Flint, Mich.....	4	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	2	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Hoboken, N. J.....	2	.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	17	5	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	Somerville, Mass.....	1	.....
Kearny, N. J.....	3	1	Springfield, Mass.....	2	2
Long Branch, N. J.....	1	.....	Taunton, Mass.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	11	3
Mobile, Ala.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1	1
Montclair, N. J.....	1	.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1	.....
Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	2	1
Newark, N. J.....	137	37	West Hoboken, N. J.....	3	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	4	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	3	.....
New Britain, Conn.....	1	.....		

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

During the week ended July 29, 1916, there were reported, by cities, four cases of rabies in animals; one case at Chelsea, Mass.; and three cases at San Diego, Cal.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2225.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 12 one new focus of smallpox was reported in Minnesota, two cases of the disease having been notified in Greenmeadow Township, Norman County.

Washington—Seattle—Smallpox on Vessel.

Surg. Boggess reported by telegraph August 8, 1916, that a case of smallpox occurred on the steamship *Congress* during the voyage from San Francisco to Seattle.

Wisconsin Report for July, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Wisconsin:						
Brown County.....	4				4	
Calumet County.....	1				1	
Chippewa County.....	1				1	
Columbia County.....	3				2	1
Dane County.....		1		1		
Douglas County.....	1					1
Eau Claire County.....	2					2
Jackson County.....	12			1	11	
La Crosse County.....	1				1	
La Fayette County.....	2		1		1	
Langlade County.....	1				1	
Manitowoc County.....	5				5	
Milwaukee County.....	5					
Monroe County.....	4				4	
Sheboygan County.....	2				2	
Waupaca County.....	3		1		2	
Waushara County.....	3			3		
Winnebago County.....	2				2	
Total.....	52	1	2	5	37	4

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (June 1-30):			Idaho (Mar. 1-31):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Calhoun.....	2		Latah.....	20	
Lafayette.....	3		Nez Perce.....	2	
Lawrence.....	7		Twin Falls.....	7	
Newton.....	6		Total.....	29	
Phillips.....	6				
Pulaski.....	8		Idaho (Apr. 1-30):		
Sevier.....	9		Counties—		
Union.....	3		Gooding.....	1	
White.....	1		Nez Perce.....	1	
Total.....	45		Total.....	2	
Idaho (Feb. 1-29):					
Counties—					
Latah.....	2				
Nez Perce.....	3				
Total.....	5				

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.	1	.....	Kansas City, Mo.	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio	2	.....	Kokomo, Ind.	5	.....
Covington, Ky.	1	.....	Lincoln, Nebr.	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	5	.....	New Orleans, La.	2	.....
Duluth, Minn.	2	.....	Omaha, Nebr.	1	.....
Elgin, Ill.	2	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.	2	.....
El Paso, Tex.	2	.....	Seattle, Wash.	2	.....
Galveston, Tex.	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio	6	.....
Hagerstown, Md.	7	.....		

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.	.....	1	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	1
Erie, Pa.	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	.....	1
New York, N. Y.	2	.....	Springfield, Ill.	.....	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	2	.....	Williamsport, Pa.	1	.....

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2225.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Missouri—St. Louis.

Surg. White reported that during the period from August 1 to August 8, 1916, 49 cases of typhoid fever were notified in St. Louis.

Wisconsin Report for July, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Wisconsin:		Wisconsin—Continued.	
Ashland County	2	Maniotwoc County	3
Brown County	1	Marathon County	2
Chippewa County	1	Marquette County	1
Dane County	2	Milwaukee County	14
Door County	1	Oconto County	3
Douglas County	5	Price County	1
Eau Claire County	1	Sauk County	1
Forest County	1	Sheboygan County	1
Green County	3	Waukesha County	2
Iron County	1	Winnebago County	5
Jefferson County	1	Wood County	4
Kenosha County	2		
Langlade County	1	Total	49

Idaho Reports for February, March, and April, 1916.

During the month of February, 1916, one case of typhoid fever was reported in Washington County, Idaho. During the month of March, 1916, one case of typhoid fever was reported in Nez Perce County, Idaho. During the month of April, 1916, one case of typhoid fever was reported in Idaho County and one case in Nez Perce County, Idaho.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Arkansas Reports for June, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Bradley County.....	4	Polk County.....	1
Dallas County.....	3	Pulaski County.....	12
Drew County.....	2	Saline County.....	1
Faulkner County.....	1	Sevier County.....	6
Garland County.....	2	St. Francis County.....	3
Greene County.....	6	Stone County.....	1
Hempstead County.....	1	Union County.....	1
Hot Spring County.....	5	Washington County.....	1
Johnson County.....	3	White County.....	3
Newton County.....	2		
Phillips County.....	3	Total.....	64

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.....	1		Lowell, Mass.....	1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	2		Lynchburg, Va.....	3	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	3		Lynn, Mass.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	34	5	Memphis, Tenn.....	82	10
Birmingham, Ala.....	42	7	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	1
Boston, Mass.....	6		Mobile, Ala.....	5	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2		Nashville, Tenn.....	18	4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	4	
Camden, N. J.....	2		Newburyport, Mass.....	1	
Canton, Ohio.....	2		New Haven, Conn.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....	3		New Orleans, La.....	13	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6		New York, N. Y.....	31	4
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Norfolk, Va.....	15	1
Chicago, Ill.....	16		North Adams, Mass.....	1	
Chicopee, Mass.....	1		Northampton, Mass.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Ogden, Utah.....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5		Oklahoma, Okla.....	7	2
Coffeyville, Kans.....	5		Orange, N. J.....	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	14	1	Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	18	1
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	
Davenport, Iowa.....	1		Portland, Oreg.....	4	
Denver, Colo.....	4		Portsmouth, Va.....	6	
Detroit, Mich.....	16	3	Reading, Pa.....	3	1
Duluth, Minn.....	2		Richmond, Va.....	17	3
Elgin, Ill.....	1		Roanoke, Va.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....	1		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	10		St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	
Fall River, Mass.....	3		St. Louis, Mo.....	9	2
Flint, Mich.....	2		St. Paul, Minn.....	1	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	3		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	
Fort Worth, Tex.....	19	1	Sandusky, Ohio.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	4		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	1	Seattle, Wash.....	2	
Hagerstown, Md.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	2	
Hartford, Conn.....	1		Springfield, Mass.....	1	
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		Stockton, Cal.....	1	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	5	
Jersey City, N. J.....	2		Trenton, N. J.....	2	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Troy, N. Y.....	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	12	
Kansas City, Mo.....	2		Wheeling, W. Va.....	3	
Kenosha, Wis.....	2		Wichita, Kans.....	5	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	12		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	2	
Lawrence, Mass.....	2		Wilmington, Del.....	1	1
Lexington, Ky.....	2		Worcester, Mass.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2		York, Pa.....	1	

TYPHUS FEVER.**Arizona—Stark.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Tarbell reported that a case of typhus fever was notified August 5 at Stark, Ariz.

California—Los Angeles.

The State health officer of California reported by telegraph August 11, 1916, that a case of typhus fever had been notified at Los Angeles, Cal.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

During the week ended July 29, 1916, there were reported, by cities, four cases of typhus fever; one case at El Paso, Tex., two cases at Los Angeles, Cal., and one case at New York, N. Y.

YELLOW FEVER.**Louisiana—Quarantine—Yellow Fever on Vessel.**

Surg. Corput reported by telegraph August 10, 1916, that on August 9, 2 cases of yellow fever were taken off the Danish steamship *Borglun*, three days from Progreso, Mex.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**Wisconsin Report for July, 1916.**

During the month of July, 1916, there were reported in Wisconsin, 95 cases of diphtheria, 831 cases of measles, and 210 cases of scarlet fever.

Arkansas Report for June, 1916.

During the month of June, 1916, there were reported in Arkansas, 11 cases of diphtheria, 78 cases of measles, and 5 cases of scarlet fever.

Idaho Reports, January to April, 1916.

During the month of January, 1916, there were reported in Idaho, 2 cases of diphtheria, 10 cases of measles, and 16 cases of scarlet fever. During the month of February, 1916, there were reported in Idaho, 2 cases of diphtheria, 30 cases of measles, and 8 cases of scarlet fever. During the month of March, 1916, there were reported in Idaho, 23 cases of measles, and 8 cases of scarlet fever. During the month of April, 1916, there were reported in Idaho, 7 cases of diphtheria, 10 cases of measles, and 20 cases of scarlet fever.

DIPHtheria, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	180	6	1	7	—	5	1	43	24	
Boston, Mass.	745,139	169	28	1	77	5	10	—	64	23	
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	700	61	9	85	1	36	—	183	58	
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	—	11	1	16	—	2	—	37	13	
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	—	36	4	7	2	4	1	38	16	
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,486	159	10	247	6	43	—	334	142	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	458	42	5	65	1	9	—	131	66	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	158	9	—	45	2	5	—	24	14	
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	215	15	—	15	1	6	1	49	11	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	191	9	—	8	—	9	1	39	19	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	140	17	—	4	1	6	—	29	20	
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	—	9	—	7	—	2	—	29	—	
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	—	7	1	25	1	3	—	72	18	
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	100	4	2	6	—	8	1	15	10	
Newark, N. J.	399,000	—	7	2	27	1	7	—	31	17	
New Orleans, La.	366,484	114	—	—	16	—	1	—	16	15	
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	113	6	2	10	—	5	—	—	6	
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	45	1	—	16	—	—	—	4	6	
Washington, D. C.	358,679	133	4	—	52	—	1	—	16	26	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:											
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	5	4	
Denver, Colo.	253,161	—	2	—	15	—	3	—	—	—	
Indianapolis, Ind.	265,578	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	18	—	
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879	65	4	—	2	—	2	1	5	4	
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	34	—	—	11	—	13	—	6	4	
Providence, R. I.	250,025	70	3	1	1	—	4	—	—	8	
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	62	3	1	27	2	1	—	10	—	
St. Paul, Minn.	241,999	47	4	—	5	—	1	—	12	4	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:											
Albany, N. Y.	103,580	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	11	—	
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	61	—	—	1	—	1	—	8	6	
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	39	3	1	13	—	2	—	5	2	
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	5	3	
Camden, N. J.	104,349	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	39	—	—	2	—	1	—	11	10	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,739	30	1	—	5	—	—	—	4	3	
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	40	4	—	5	—	1	—	7	1	
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	35	4	1	42	2	—	—	8	1	
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	20	5	—	1	—	3	1	6	5	
Memphis, Tenn.	146,113	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	10	
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	45	1	—	5	—	—	—	13	3	
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	24	—	—	2	—	2	—	8	3	
New Haven, Conn.	147,065	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	10	5	
Omaha, Nebr.	135,455	37	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Reading, Pa.	105,094	30	1	1	2	—	—	—	7	1	
Richmond, Va.	154,671	—	—	—	18	—	3	—	7	3	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,567	19	3	—	39	—	5	—	—	2	
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	28	3	—	9	—	2	—	7	1	
Syracuse, N. Y.	152,534	42	—	—	11	—	1	—	15	4	
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	76	5	—	6	—	4	—	41	13	
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	27	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	38	—	—	8	3	—	—	7	3	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:											
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	16	7	—	17	—	1	—	2	—	
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	23	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Covington, Ky.	56,520	15	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	3	
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	34	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	

1 Population, Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Erie, Pa.	73,798		2		3				4	19
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	22	2				2		9	
Flint, Mich.	52,159	15	2		3					1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	14	1				1		2	2
Fort Worth, Tex.	99,528	21								2
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	27	2						3	3
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	15	2		1		1		6	1
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585		1		1		3			1
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		2		8					
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	21							5	3
Malden, Mass.	50,067	10	3		5		1			2
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	11	1		6		1			
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	21					1		6	3
New Britain, Conn.	52,203	2								1
Norfolk, Va.	88,076	34							6	6
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	20			6		1			1
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	18	3		1		1		1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	15	1		1		1			1
Portland, Me.	63,014	19	9							1
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	8								
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	19					2		1	2
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	15	2				1		1	
St. Joseph, Mo.	83,974	38	1				1		2	2
San Diego, Cal.	51,115		7	1	9				4	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	9	2		3		1		3	
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	10	1		8	1	5		4	
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	20			3					
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	25	1	1	1		1			3
Springfield, Ohio.	50,804	23			3				1	2
Troy, N. Y.	77,738				8					4
Wichita, Kans.	67,847				1		3		1	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,219	26	1				1		2	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161	32					1			
York, Pa.	50,543		1						4	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	12					3			
Bellingham, Wash.	31,609	2								
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	5					2		2	
Butler, Pa.	26,587	6			1					
Butte, Mont.	42,918	19							1	3
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	11	2		1				5	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	9							1	
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	6	1				1		3	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	11								
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127						3		1	
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	6			9				3	
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	6								
Everett, Mass.	38,307	4							2	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	16							3	2
Hagerstown, Md.	25,233				9					
Hamilton, Ohio.	39,655								3	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774		1	1			2		1	1
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	8			3					1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	20	4		3		1		1	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	5	1		3					
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,000								6	2
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	9		1						1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	14					4		1	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	13								
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	10								
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	9							1	3
McKeesport, Pa.	46,743	13	6				2		1	
Madison, Wis.	30,084	1								
Medford, Mass.	25,737		1		1					2
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	5							2	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351				3		1			
Newport, Ky.	31,722	8							1	1

1 Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 29, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Newport, R. I.	29,631	5								1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	4			3				1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	11			2		1		1	
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	8	1							1
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	5			3	1				
Orange, N. J.	32,524	23	1		2				7	2
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	11	1						5	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		2		3		1			
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	12	1						3	
Portsmouth, Ohio.	28,126		2						2	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	12			1		1			1
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	11								1
Quincy, Mass.	37,251	10								1
Racine, Wis.	45,507	12	2		3		4			
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	13	2		6				3	
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961								1	1
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	12	1				2			
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	6								
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	8								
Superior, Wis.	45,285	8								2
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	8	1						3	
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	3							1	
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384		1		3					
West Hoboken, N. J.	44,893	9							1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	12			1					
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495		2		1					
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	11								2
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	5					1			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316		1							
Braddock, Pa.	21,310								1	
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	8								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2								
Coffeeville, Kans.	16,765									1
Concord, N. H.	22,480	5			3					1
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	10			7					
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	6			8					
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	1			2				1	
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	3								1
Marinette, Wis.	14,610				3					
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	4		1						
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	7	1		1		1			1
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,287								2	
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	3								
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	5			3					
New London, Conn.	20,771	6	2		11		1			
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	8			65		1			
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	4			5		1		4	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	8							3	2
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	2			1		1			
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,160				10				1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	7	1						1	2
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	6	1		1					
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	12	1							
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	5								

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

JAPAN.

Cholera—Nagasaki—Yokohama.

From August 7 to 11, 1916, 18 fatal cases of cholera were notified at Nagasaki.

Under date of August 15, 1916, 55 cases of cholera were reported in quarantine at Yokohama. On the same date 1 case of cholera was reported in Yokohama.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 18, 1916.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Macao	Aug. 15			Present.
India:				
Calcutta	June 11-17		43	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Aug. 7-11	18	18	
Yokohama	Aug. 15	1		In quarantine, 55 cases.
Java				West Java—May 26-June 1, 1916:
Batavia	May 26-June 1	9	3	Cases, 11; deaths, 5.
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad	June 27			Increasing.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia	July 2-8	1	1	
Egypt				Jan. 1-July 6, 1916: Cases, 1,650;
Alexandria	June 29-30	1	2	deaths, 833.
Do.	July 5	1		
Port Said	July 2		1	
Provinces—				
Beni-Souef	July 1	1	1	
Fayoum	June 30	1		
Do.	July 1-3	4	2	
Menoufieh	June 30		1	
Do.	July 1-5	2	1	
Minieh	June 30	2	1	
Do.	July 3-5	4	2	
India				June 11-17, 1916: Cases, 114;
				deaths, 72.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 18, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary: Hungary— Budapest.....	June 18-24.....	6		
Brazil: Bahia.....	July 2-8.....	1	1	
Java: Java.....				Mid-Java: May 13-19, 1916: Cases, 5. West Java: May 26-June 1, 1916: Cases, 32; deaths, 2.
Batavia.....	May 26-June 1.....	2		
Samarang.....	May 13-19.....	2		
Malta.....	Apr. 1-30.....	7	1	
Mexico: Vera Cruz.....	July 17-23.....	1		
Spain: Madrid.....	June 1-30.....	10		
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	June 4-10.....	1		
Switzerland: Basel.....	June 18-24.....	3		
Turkey in Asia: Jaffa.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....			Present.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary: Hungary— Budapest.....	June 18-24.....	1		
Egypt: Alexandria.....	June 25-July 1.....	38	10	
Great Britain: Belfast.....	July 16-22.....	2	1	
Glasgow.....	do.....	2		
Greece: Saloniki.....	June 12-18.....		9	
Java.....				Mid-Java, May 13-19, 1916: Cases, 14; deaths, 3. West Java, May 26-June 1, 1916: Cases, 15; deaths, 2.
Batavia.....	May 26-June 1.....	2		
Samarang.....	May 13-19.....	5		
Turkey in Asia: Bagdad.....	June 27.....			Present.
Jaffa.....	May 28-June 3.....		15	

Reports received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1916.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Mar. 12-May 6, 1916: Cases, 425; deaths, 155.
Austria.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 8.....	2		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 29.....	397	147	
Hungary.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 2.....	2		
Ceylon: Colombo.....	May 7-20.....	43	5	From s. s. Hong-Kengh from Haifong. Total to June 1: Cases, 61; deaths, 37. May 28-June 10, 1916: Cases, 19; from the port.
Egypt: Suez.....	May 18-20.....	5	2	
Tor, quarantine station ..	May 22-June 3.....	112	42	
India: Bassein.....	Apr. 23-June 10.....		3	
Bombay.....	May 14-June 17.....	19	9	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 10.....		170	
Benazada.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....		5	
Pegu.....	June 4-10.....		1	
Rangoon.....	May 21-June 17.....	8	5	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1916—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China.....				Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 510; deaths, 395. Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 1,332; deaths, 762.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	493	388	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	1,295	738	
Cambodia.....	do.....	11	10	
Cochin China.....	do.....	6	1	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 20.....	20	13	
Saigon.....	May 1-June 18.....	110	28	
Java.....				East Java, Apr. 8-May 19, 1916: Cases, 7; deaths, 4. West Java, Apr. 3-May 24, 1916: Cases, 58; deaths, 51.
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-May 24.....	35	76	
Malang.....	Apr. 8-14.....	2	2	
Malang and Djombang.....	Apr. 28-May 5.....	2	2	
Surabaya residency.....	May 6-19.....	5	2	Including Malang, 2 cases, and Sidoarjo and Malang, 3 cases with 2 deaths.
Persia:				
Asterabad.....	June 10.....			Present with 4 or 5 deaths daily.
Foumen.....	May 9.....	3	2	Previously erroneously included in cases at Recht.
Ghazian.....	June 13.....	2	1	
Mohammerah.....	June 12.....			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 14-July 1.....	36	25	Not previously reported: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Provinces—				
Albay.....	July 2-8.....	15	8	
Bataan.....	do.....	2	2	
Bulacan.....	June 18-July 1.....	17	4	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	53	30	
Cagayan.....	June 25-July 1.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	2		
Camarines.....	June 18-July 1.....	69	32	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	51	29	
Cavite.....	June 11-July 1.....	14	11	
Laguna.....	May 21-July 1.....	31	20	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	2	1	
Rizal.....	May 21-July 1.....	11	9	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	12	4	
Romblon.....	June 18-July 1.....	68	39	
Tayabas.....	June 10-24.....	11	8	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 15-27.....	22	21	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 27-June 3.....	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 14.....			Present among soldiers.
Smyrna.....	To June 14.....			Epidemic. Estimated number cases daily, 50.
At sea:				
Steamship Hong-Kheng.....	Apr. 27-May 9.....	17	14	En route with Haifong, Indo-China, to Colombo.
Steamship Pei-ho.....	Apr. 19-30.....	1	1	From Saigon, Indo-China, for Marseille.
Do.....	May 5-17.....	8	8	From Colombo for Suez.

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 30-June 17.....	24	23	
Chile:				
Mejillones.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Antofagasta.....	June 4-10.....	1		
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 28-June 17.....	6	6	
Ecuador:				
Ambato.....	May 1-31.....			Epidemic.
Bahia.....	do.....			Country district, vicinity of Bahia.
Daule.....	June 1-30.....	4	2	
Guyaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	10	3	
Manta.....	May 1-31.....			Country district, vicinity of Manta.
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-June 29, 1916: Cases, 1,634; deaths, 792.
Alexandria.....	May 26-June 28.....	27	17	
Port Said.....	May 28-June 28.....	8	5	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 27-June 29...	9	8	
Beni-Souef.....	May 26-June 25...	34	15	
Favoum.....	May 26-June 28...	111	45	
Galionbeh.....	June 7.....	1		
Girgeh.....	June 9-21.....	3	1	
Menoufieh.....	June 12-29.....	8	4	
Minieh.....	May 29-June 29...	35	13	
India.....				May 7-June 10, 1916: Cases, 2,356; deaths, 1,822. ¹
Bassein.....	Apr. 23-June 10...		163	
Bombay.....	May 14-June 24...	268	238	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 10...		10	
Benazir.....	Apr. 23-May 20...		6	
Karachi.....	May 14-June 17...	70	61	
Madras Presidency.....	May 14-June 24...	139	94	
Mandalay.....	May 14-June 3...		1	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 23-June 10...		37	
Prome.....	Apr. 23-May 20...		1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 23-June 17...	392	368	Apr. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 51; deaths, 52.
Indo-China.....				Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 90; deaths, 70. Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 205; deaths, 153.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	36	20	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29...	79	62	
Cambodia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	27	36	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29...	77	71	
Cochin China.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29...	49	20	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	23	23	
Saigon.....	May 15-June 18...	45	24	
Java.....				East Java, Apr. 9-15, 1916: Cases, 33; deaths, 32.
Residences—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 9-May 19...	18	18	
Paseroean.....	do.....	7	6	
Surabaya.....	do.....	23	21	Including Surabaya city and district.
Surakarta.....	do.....	15	24	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 15.....	5	8	
Persia:				
Reht.....	May 2-19.....	20	14	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 30-June 17...	50	45	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 30-May 20...	3	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 26...	36	23	Remaining under treatment Mar. 26, 6 cases.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Guildford.....	June 9-22.....	2		
Narrabri.....	May 26-June 7...	8		
Tamworth.....	June 9-22.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				
Vienna.....	May 27-June 10...	3	1	Feb. 13-19, 1916: Cases, 1,536.
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	May 21-June 17...	30	14	
Brazil:				
Para.....	July 2-8.....		4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 9-June 17...	91	18	
Santos.....	May 8-14.....		1	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Niagara Falls.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 25-July 29...	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 7-June 3.....	4		Cases May 28-June 3 from the port.
China:				
Antung.....	May 22-June 18...	2	1	
Pairen.....	May 21-July 1...	2	1	
Chungking.....	May 7-June 24...			Present.

¹ Reports for weeks ended May 20 and May 27, 1916, not received.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.— Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Foochow.....	May 7-27.....			Present.
Harbin.....	May 2-14.....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 7-June 24.....	68	50	
Nanking.....	June 11-17.....			Do.
Tientsin.....	May 14-June 24.....	43	10	
East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Apr. 24-30.....	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 17.....	4	2	
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 11.....	6	1	
France:				
Paris.....	May 14-June 3.....	6		
Germany:				
Breslau.....	May 21-27.....	1		
Hamburg.....	June 11-17.....	1		
Königsberg.....	July 2-8.....	3		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	June 4-17.....	1	1	
London.....	do.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Apr. 1-June 13.....	178	37	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 7-June 10.....		2	
Bombay.....	May 14-June 24.....	139	68	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 3.....		3	
Madras.....	May 14-June 24.....	107	37	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 23-June 17.....	248	93	
Indo-China.				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	48		Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 74; deaths, 14. Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 134; deaths, 16.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	24		
Cambodia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	19	13	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	37	14	
Cochin China.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-29.....	10		
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	63	2	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 29-June 25.....	24	4	
Nagasaki.....	June 26-July 2.....	1	1	
Java.				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-May 24.....	7	5	East Java, Apr. 8-May 19: Cases, 13; deaths, 8. Mid-Java, Apr. 1-May 12, 1916: Cases, 143; deaths, 18. West Java, Apr. 13-May 24, 1916: Cases, 109, deaths, 27.
Blora and Malang.....	May 13-19.....	4	1	
Kraksan and Soemenap.....	May 6-12.....	2		
Sittobondo.....	Apr. 8-14.....	1	1	
Surabaya.....	May 6-19.....	2	1	
Toeban and Bosjonegoro.....	Apr. 8-14.....	6	6	
Mexico:				
Agua Calientes.....	June 12-July 23.....		50	
Frontera.....	May 28-June 10.....	4	1	
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	35	9	
Mazatlan.....	May 31-June 6.....		4	
Tenosique.....	June 14.....			175 miles south of Frontera. Epidemic among troops.
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-July 16.....	5	11	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	do.....	1		
Porto Rico.				
Agua Buenas.....	June 19-25.....	5		June 19-25, 1916: Cases, 33.
Arecibo.....	do.....	2		
Bayamon.....	June 19-July 2.....	2		
Naranjito.....	June 26-July 2.....	4		
Rio Piedras.....	do.....	1		
San Juan.....	do.....	24		
Toa Alta.....	do.....	12		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 21-July 1.....	15		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-June 16.....	208	52	
Riga.....	Apr. 6-12.....	1		
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-May 27.....	125	27	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 24-30.....	2		
Spain:				
Madrid.....	May 1-31.....		13	
Valencia.....	May 21-July 1.....	12	4	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 14-20.....	3		
Singapore.....	Apr. 30-May 27....	4	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 13-June 17....	25		
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
At sea:				
Steamship Katuna.....				Case of smallpox landed at Colombo, Ceylon, May 12, 1916. Vessel arrived May 27 at Fremantle, Australia, was ordered into quarantine, and proceeded to Melbourne district for disinfection.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Feb. 13-26, 1916: Cases, 845.
Hungary.....				Feb. 21-Mar. 5, 1916: Cases, 35; deaths, 7.
Budapest.....	May 21-June 17....	13	2	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John.....	July 29.....	4		
China:				
Antung.....	June 19-July 2.....	1	1	
Harbin.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Tientsin.....	May 14-20.....		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-June 17....	197	83	
Cairo.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 11....	41	21	
Germany:				
Bremen.....	June 18-24.....	1		
Chemnitz.....	May 28-June 3.....		1	
Frankfort-on-Main.....	June 11-17.....		1	
Hanover.....	May 7-20.....	4		
Königsberg.....	June 4-10.....	1		
Leipzig.....	do.....		1	
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	July 9-15.....		3	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 1-June 11....		18	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	May 22-July 2.....	110		Jan. 1-July 2, 1916: Cases, 462.
Java:				East Java, Apr. 8-May 24, 1916; Cases, 20; deaths, 9. Mid-Java, Apr. 1-28, 1916: Cases, 30; deaths, 6. West Java, Apr. 13-May 17, 1916: Cases, 53; deaths, 13.
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-May 17....	32	10	
Samarang.....	Apr. 1-28.....	8	4	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 8-May 12....	6	6	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 12-July 23....		60	
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	4	1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-9.....		2	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-June 17....	867	47	
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-June 10....	22	5	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	June 21-27.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	May 21-27.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 13.....			Present.
Haifa.....	Apr. 24-30.....	5	1	
Jaffa.....	Apr. 23-29.....			Present Mar. 19-Apr. 1, 1916.
Mersina.....	May 7-13.....	5		Apr. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 3.
Tarsus.....	May 13.....			Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	76	51	
Milagro.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	July 19-22.....	8		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

NEW YORK—CITY COURT OF BUFFALO.

Cold Storage—New York Law Prohibiting Cold Storage of Food for More than 10 Months Held Unconstitutional.

PEOPLE *v.* MCFALL. PEOPLE *v.* TUTTLE. (Jan. 17, 1916.)

Section 337 of the public health law of the State of New York prohibits the cold storage of foodstuffs for more than 10 months. The court decided that this law was not necessary for the protection of the public health and that it was unconstitutional.

The defendants were charged by an inspector of the health department with violating section 337¹ of the public-health law of the State of New York (ch. 414, Laws 1914) which prohibits the keeping of foodstuffs in cold storage longer than 10 months.

The defense contended (1) that the law had not been violated because part of the 10 months during which the foodstuffs (poultry) had been kept in storage had elapsed before the law was passed; and (2) that the law was unconstitutional.

The court sustained both contentions, holding that the section "is not necessary to protect the health of the public. The other sections of the law, namely, 338 and 338A give the health commissioner complete power of supervision and inspection and the power to destroy food that is unwholesome. What more is necessary? * * * The section in question must be declared unconstitutional because its real purport is not to protect the health of the people by seeing that unwholesome food products are not put on the market, but its real reason for being is to force upon the market any products that any person may have in cold storage after a definite length of time and thus force the owner thereof to sell when the market is unfavorable, and generally at a loss."

Referring to the case of *People v. Finkelstein* (Public Health Reports, Oct. 8, 1915, p. 3042; Reprint No. 342, p. 119), the court said: "I think the facts in the *Finkelstein* case, as shown by the opinion, can properly be distinguished from the facts in these cases at bar, and that I may properly arrive at a different conclusion without doing violence to that opinion."

The cases are reported in 158 New York Supplement, page 974.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, NINTH CIRCUIT.

Typhoid Fever—The Contracting of Typhoid Fever from Drinking Water Held to be an Accident.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. *v.* PORTLAND GAS & COKE CO. (Feb. 7, 1916.)

The contracting of typhoid fever by employees as the result of drinking impure water furnished by the employer is an accident arising out of the conduct of the business.

The defendant, an insurance company, issued a "contractor's employers' liability policy" insuring the plaintiff against expense resulting from claims for damages on account of bodily injuries accidentally suffered by its employees by reason of the business in which the plaintiff was engaged. Employees of the plaintiff contracted typhoid fever from drinking water furnished to them by the plaintiff. The court held that this was an accidental injury within the terms of the policy and that the insurance company was liable.

[229 Federal Reporter, 532.]

Ross, Circuit Judge. The defendant in error, Gas & Coke Co., being engaged in the construction of a gas plant on its property adjoining the Government moorings in Multnomah County, Oreg., and having employed in the work a large number of men,

¹ Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 279, p. 132.

secured from the plaintiff in error insurance company a policy entitled by the latter "contractor's employers' liability policy," by which, in consideration of certain premiums which the case shows the defendant in error paid, it agreed to indemnify the assured (within certain amounts within which the present case falls) against loss and expense arising or resulting from claims upon the assured for damages on account of bodily injuries or death accidentally suffered, or alleged to have been suffered, by an employee or employees of the assured by reason of the business as described and conducted at the locations named in the policy, with certain exceptions not applicable here. In the course of the work certain of the employees of the Gas & Coke Co. contracted typhoid fever from the water furnished them by the latter, on account of which that company was compelled to pay damages to such injured employees, to recover the aggregate amount of which from the insurance company the present action was brought. And the sole point here presented is whether the harm so done to the workmen constituted a bodily injury accidentally received or suffered by them, within the meaning of the policy in question.

Of course it is not and can not be doubted that the workmen were bodily injured by the drinking of the water in the course of the work, for it contained typhoid germs, which gave them typhoid fever; but it is insisted on the part of the plaintiff in error that in drinking the water they were but satisfying a natural want, and that in doing so there was no accident about it. It is readily conceded, of course, that there could be no accident in merely drinking water; but it is just as certain that the men would not have drunk it had they known that the water contained typhoid germs. The accident consists in that unexpected happening. Among the definitions of the word "accidental," in most, if not in all, of the dictionaries, is the happening of "something unexpectedly, unintentionally." Suppose, instead of containing typhoid germs, as in the present case, the water that the employees of the assured consumed had contained some of the most virulent poisons, would anyone contend that the injuries resulting therefrom could not be properly held to have been accidentally inflicted? We think not, and yet, in our opinion, there is no substantial distinction between the case supposed and the case at bar.

The policy involved in the case of *H. P. Hood & Sons v. Maryland Casualty Company* (206 Mass., 223, 92 N. E. 329) was similar to that involved in the present case. There one Barry, who was employed by the plaintiff in that action as a hostler in its stables, had the care of horses which were afterwards found to have been suffering from glanders, and Barry was directed to assist in cleaning up the stalls; no notice being given him that the horses had suffered from glanders. Subsequently he was attacked by that disease, and recovered judgment against the assured in that case for damages, which the assured paid, and sued the insurance company to recover the amount so paid, with costs and expenses of suit.

* * * * *

Numerous other cases will be found cited by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the case referred to, in support of its ruling, which we think, as did that court, rest upon sound principles.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW JERSEY.

Creamery, Ice Cream Factory, and Slaughterhouse Licenses—Issued for Only One Year. (Res. Dept. of H., June 29, 1916.)

Resolved, That all creamery, ice cream factory, and slaughterhouse licenses heretofore issued by this department shall expire on July 1, 1917, and thereafter no license shall be issued for a longer period than one year.

RHODE ISLAND.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Ch. 1382, Act Apr. 14, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Section 13 of chapter 110 of the General Laws, entitled "Of regulations for the prevention of infectious and contagious diseases," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 13. Every physician or person having knowledge of a case of smallpox, bubonic or oriental plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy, measles, membranous croup, ophthalmia neonatorum, pellagra, poliomyelitis, rabies, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis (pulmonary and other forms), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, or one suspected to be such, shall immediately give notice of the name, age, and residence of the person having the disease and the date of the commencement of the disease upon blanks furnished by the State board of health to the health officer of the town in which such person is located. The health officer of each town shall weekly, or at such other times as the State board of health shall designate, report the number of cases of each disease reported to them during the week previous, or the absence of such reports to them, to the secretary of the State board of health upon blanks furnished by said board.

Foods and Drugs—Definition of. (Ch. 1341, Act Feb. 29, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 183 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the maintenance of purity in foods and drugs by prohibiting the manufacture or sale of adulterated, misbranded, or deleterious foods or drugs," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The term 'drug' as used in this chapter shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food' as used herein shall include all articles whether simple, mixed, or compound, used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals. When the substance answers both descriptions a 'food' and a 'drug' as above defined, the purpose for which it was manufactured, sold, or offered for sale, as the case may be, shall determine its character."

Medicines—Distribution of Samples of—Prosecutions for Violations of Act. (Ch. 1337, Act Feb. 21, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 938¹ of the Public Laws is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the board of food and drug commissioners to prosecute any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this chapter, and any such commissioner making such complaint shall not be required to give surety for the payment of costs.

¹ Reprint No. 264 from the Public Health Reports, p. 426.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Flytraps—Required at Stables and Places where Food is Produced or Sold. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 3, 1916.)

SECTION 1. From April 1 to December 1, each year, every proprietor, manager, or person in charge of any grocery store, dairy, butcher shop, produce store, fruit stand, bakery, ice-cream or soda-water stand, drug store, saloon, restaurant, hotel, livery or private stable, kitchen, public or private, or any other place where flies are attracted or breed, shall be required to keep at or in the place where flies congregate thickest, one or more flytraps, which shall be properly baited and cared for. Said traps shall have a base of not less than 1 square foot and have the ordinary funnel-shaped entrance, or what is known as the "perfect" style of flytrap or any other trap satisfactory to the health officer.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than \$1, nor more than \$10, or suffer imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sewers—Connections with—Removal of Privies and Cesspools. (Ch. 1430, Act R. I. General Assembly, Apr. 14, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The town council of the town of East Providence may direct or order any abutting owner or occupant of land upon any street in which there now is or hereafter may be a sewer, to connect the drainage of such lands and the buildings thereon with such sewer, and may direct and order said owner or occupant to fill up and destroy any cesspool, privy vault, or other arrangement for the reception of drainage of such lands and buildings.

SEC. 2. The owner or occupant of such lands or buildings shall comply with the directions and orders of said town council and shall connect the drainage of such lands or buildings, or shall fill up or destroy any cesspool, privy vault, or other arrangement for the reception of such drainage, within 15 days after notice of such direction or order shall be served upon him, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. Notice of such direction or order shall be given such owner or occupant by leaving an attested copy thereof in the hands and possession of such owner or occupant, or at the last and usual place of abode of such owner or occupant, with some person there living.

SEC. 4. If the owner or occupant upon whom such notice shall be so served shall neglect or refuse to comply therewith within 15 days after such service upon him, such owner or occupant shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each subsequent 24 hours during which he shall neglect or refuse to comply therewith. And if said neglect or refusal shall continue for 30 days after such service of such notice, the said town council may cause any cesspool, privy vault, or other arrangement for the reception of said drainage upon the premises of such owner or occupant to be filled up

and destroyed; and the pendency of any appeal from a sentence by the courts of the State, or from the directions, orders, and doings of said town council shall not affect the power of said town council under the provisions of this act, after the expiration of said period of 30 days, to cause the same to be forthwith filled up and destroyed, the foregoing provisions being in the interest of the public health of said town of East Providence.

SEC. 5. The costs of filling up or destroying any such cesspool, privy vault, or other arrangement for the reception of said drainage, as provided for in the preceding sections of this act, may be recovered by the town of East Providence of the owner or occupant of such premises, in an action of assumpsit, to be brought in such court as may have jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1916, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Foodstuffs—Protection, Care, and Sale. Restaurants and Eating Places—Sanitary Regulation—Utensils—Employees. (Ord. July 5, 1916.)

13. No person shall keep any articles intended for human food for sale in any receptacle that has become musty or otherwise polluted.

14. No ice cream, fruit, candy, macaroni, or other foodstuffs, made, prepared, or stored in any sleeping quarter or place contaminated by filth, dust, or obnoxious gases or otherwise insanitary, shall be sold or offered for sale.

15. Wrapping of food products in newspapers, old sacks, or any paper that has been formerly used, is hereby prohibited.

16. No living apartment shall open into restaurants or stores where food is sold unless such store and apartment are properly separated by plastered and finished wall or walls and the opening connecting same is fitted with a self-closing door opening outward from said store.

17. All doors, windows, and transoms opening to the outer air from restaurants or stores where food is sold shall be properly screened from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of November. All such screen doors must be self-closing and outside doors open outward.

18. Ice boxes in restaurants or stores where food is sold shall be properly connected with the sanitary sewer according to the ordinances, rules, and regulations of the board of health.

19. All meats, vegetables, or other food intended for sale shall be kept raised at least 2½ feet from the floor or sidewalk, or so protected as to be kept free from animal contamination.

20. All dishes, glasses, knives, spoons, and such other utensils as may be used in the serving of foods and drink shall be thoroughly cleaned before such usage.

21. No cloth napkins shall be furnished for use after being used once until laundered.

22. All ice boxes in food stores and restaurants shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

23. No person having any contagious, infectious, or venereal disease shall be employed in any place in said city where food or drink is prepared or sold.

24. No person shall keep a restaurant or store or place where food is stored, prepared, or offered for sale in such a manner as to create a nuisance, dangerous to the public health or safety or offensive or injurious to the public.

Any person violating any order of the board of health or any order or ordinance of said city relating to health for which no other penalty is provided shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, for each offense, and wherever the act complained of is a continuous act or offense each day's offense shall be considered a separate offense.

Milk and Cream—Production and Sale. (Ord. July 5, 1916.)

3. No person shall remove from any building in which exists any contagious disease any bottle or other receptacle which has been or which is to be used for containing or storing milk, except by permission of the board of health or its agents.

4. All cans, bottles, and other receptacles in which milk or cream is handled, transferred, or sold must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized each time before filling.

5. All dippers, measures, or other utensils used in the handling of milk must be kept clean and sanitary while in use and shall be thoroughly washed and sterilized in boiling water or steam directly after each day's use.

6. The ice box or ice tub in which milk is kept by dairymen or dealers in milk must be thoroughly cleaned by scrubbing at least twice a week.

7. Submerging in water the top of bottles containing milk or cream intended for sale is prohibited.

8. No person shall use any milk or cream tickets more than once.

9. No person shall keep milk or cream intended for sale in a living or sleeping room or in any room which is not kept clean or in which the plumbing is not constructed in accordance with the plumbing requirements of the city; or keep milk in any cans except those with the inner surface smooth and free from rust.

10. The person in charge of any dairy or place where milk is handled for sale shall exclude from such place all children under 11 years of age.

11. It shall be the duty of the owner or operator or person in charge of any dairy or milk route to find out and report immediately to the board of health, in writing, any case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, or venereal disease on the premises where milk is produced, handled, or sold.

12. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale or to have with intent to sell, whole milk within the limits of New Britain, except in tightly sealed bottles.

The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to sales of milk by the glass to be drunk on the premises or to sales of milk at wholesale to be bottled.

Nuisances—Prohibition and Abatement. (Ord. July 5, 1916.)

1. No person shall create a nuisance in said city nor permit a nuisance to be or to remain upon any property or in any building owned, occupied, or controlled by him.

2. The board of health and the superintendent of health are hereby given power and authority to summarily abate any nuisance in said city, or to cause the same to be abated by the owner, occupant, or person in charge of the premises whereon said nuisance is created or exists. No person shall neglect or refuse to immediately abate any nuisance as ordered by said board of health or superintendent.

NEW CASTLE, PA.**Food Inspector—Appointment, Duties, and Salary. (Ord. Mar. 14, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. That the food inspector, when appointed, shall be under and subject to the control and direction of the superintendent of public safety and the council, and be connected with and constitute part of the health department of said city.

SEC. 2. Any milk or other tests, which are required to be made by said food inspector, by virtue of his office, shall be made, or caused to be made, by the health officer in the city laboratory, and the result of such tests shall be furnished to the said food inspector: *Provided, however,* That when the said food inspector is a competent bacteriologist he shall make his own tests.

SEC. 3. The said food inspector shall be assistant health officer when he is thereto directed by the council.

SEC. 4. The said food inspector shall not perform the duties of inspector or sealer of weights and measures so long as an inspector of weights and measures is appointed in pursuance of the act of assembly specially relating thereto.

SEC. 5. The said inspector shall be elected and appointed on the first Monday of February in each even-numbered year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to serve for the term of two years from the 1st day of March next ensuing, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; but the council may, at any time after the passage of this ordinance, elect the said inspector to serve until the 1st day of March, 1918.

SEC. 6. The compensation of said inspector shall be \$75 per month, payable semi-monthly.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—School Attendance. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The following-named diseases and disabilities are hereby made notifiable and the occurrence of cases shall be reported as herein provided:

GROUP 1.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Actinomycosis.
Anthrax.
Chicken-pox.
Cholera, Asiatic (also cholera nostras when Asiatic cholera is present or its importation threatened).
Continued fever lasting seven days (where diagnosis has not been made).
Dengue.
Diphtheria (membranous croup).
Dysentery:
 (a) Amebic.
 (b) Bacillary.
Favus.
German measles.
Glanders.
Hookworm disease.
Leprosy.
Malaria.
Measles.
Meningitis:
 (a) Epidemic cerebrospinal.
 (b) Tuberculous.
Mumps.
Ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of new-born infants).
Paragonimiasis (endemic hemoptysis).
Paratyphoid fever.
Plague.
Pneumonia (acute).
Poliomyelitis (acute infectious).
Rabies.
Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever.
Scarlet fever.
Septic sore throat.

GROUP I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Con.

Smallpox.
Tetanus.
Trachoma.
Trichinosis.
Tuberculosis (all forms, the organ or part affected in each case to be specified).
Typhoid fever.
Typhus fever.
Whooping cough.
Yellow fever.

GROUP 2.—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND INJURIES.

Arsenic poisoning.
Brass poisoning.
Carbon monoxide poisoning.
Lead poisoning.
Mercury poisoning.
Natural gas poisoning.
Phosphorus poisoning.
Wood alcohol poisoning.
Naphtha poisoning.
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning.
Dinitrobenzine poisoning.
Caisson disease (compressed-air illness).

GROUP 3.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Gonococcus infection.
Syphilis.

GROUP 4.—DISEASES UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

Pellagra.
Cancer.

SEC. 2. Each and every physician practicing in the city of North Yakima who treats or examines any persons suffering from or afflicted with any one of the notifiable diseases, and each and every other person in the city of North Yakima who assumes responsibility and care of any person suffering from or afflicted with any one of said notifiable diseases, shall immediately report such case of notifiable disease in writing to the health officer. Said report shall be forwarded either by mail or by special messenger and shall give the following information:

1. The date when report is made.
2. The name of the disease or suspected disease.
3. The name, age, sex, color, occupation, address, and school attended or place of employment of patient.
4. Number of adults and of children in the household.
5. Source or probable source of infection or the origin or probable origin of the disease.
6. Name and address of the reporting physician or person.

Provided, That if the disease is or is suspected to be smallpox the report shall, in addition, show whether the disease is of the mild or virulent type and whether the patient has been successfully vaccinated and, if the patient has been successfully vaccinated, the number of times and dates or approximate dates of such vaccination; and if the disease is or is suspected to be cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, or yellow fever the physician or other person making such report shall, in addition to the written report, give immediate notice of the case to the health officer in the most expeditious manner available; and if the disease is or is suspected to be typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or septic sore throat the report shall also show whether the patient has been, or any member of the household in which the patient resides has been, or is engaged or employed in the handling of milk or milk products for sale or preliminary to sale: *And provided further*, That in the reports of cases of the venereal diseases the name and address of the patient need not be given.

SEC. 3. The requirements of the preceding section shall be applicable to physicians attending patients ill with any of the notifiable diseases in hospitals, asylums, or other institutions, public or private, and said requirements shall be applicable also to each and every other person in the city of North Yakima who assumes responsibility and care of any person ill with any of said notifiable diseases in any of said institutions. The superintendent or other person in charge of any such hospital, asylum, or other institution in which the sick are cared for, must report the cases of notifiable diseases and disabilities occurring in or admitted to said hospital, asylum, or other institution in the same manner as that prescribed for physicians.

SEC. 4. Whenever a person is known or is suspected to be afflicted with a notifiable disease, or whenever the eyes of an infant under two weeks of age become reddened, inflamed or swollen, or contain an unnatural discharge, and no physician is in attendance, an immediate report of the existence of the case shall be made to the health officer by the midwife, nurse, attendant, or other person in charge of the patient.

SEC. 5. Teachers or other persons employed in or in charge of public or private schools, including Sunday schools, shall report immediately to the health officer each and every known or suspected case of a notifiable disease in persons attending or employed in their respective schools.

SEC. 6. Any nurse, householder, hotel, or lodging-house, keeper or any person whomsoever shall report immediately to the health officer each and every known or suspected case of a notifiable disease.

SEC. 7. The written reports of cases of the notifiable diseases required by this ordinance shall be made upon blanks supplied for the purpose by the health officer. These blanks shall conform to those adopted and approved by the State authorities in conference with the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not to exceed \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Each and every person engaged in the practice of medicine or who assumes responsibility and care of the sick and afflicted shall display in a prominent place in his or her office a card upon which sections 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 of this ordinance shall have been printed with type not smaller than 10 point. A similar card shall be displayed in a prominent place in the office of each and every hospital, asylum, or other public or private institution for the treatment of the sick. These cards shall each be not less than 1 square foot in size and shall be furnished to institutions and licensed physicians without cost by the health officer.

SEC. 10. The health officer is hereby authorized and directed, whenever a complaint is made or he has reason to believe that an infectious or contagious disease prevails in any house or other locality, to inspect such house or locality, and the inmates thereof, or to cause inspection thereof to be made, and in houses or localities where such diseases are most liable to prevail the said health officer may inspect or cause inspections thereof to be made periodically as frequently as he may deem for the best interest of the health of the community.

SEC. 11. The health officer, under the direction and with the approval of the city commission, shall in all cases of pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases, or of danger from anticipated or impending pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases, or in case the sanitary condition of the city shall be of such a character as to warrant it, take such measures, and adopt such specific rules, and do and order, and cause to be done such acts for the preservation of the public health as the public safety and health shall demand, and to that end may cause any and all schools, libraries, theaters, churches, and all buildings or places where people are accustomed to congregate and all other houses, buildings, and places where said health officer and the city commission shall have reason to believe there is or may be special danger of contagion, to be closed for a specified period or until the danger from such pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic disease shall have ceased to exist, and to cause all such buildings to be disinfected. Any person who violates or neglects or refuses to obey any such specific rules, regulations, or orders shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

SEC. 12. No principal or superintendent of any school and no parent or custodian of any child or minor (having the power and authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), smallpox, chickenpox, German measles, measles, mumps, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or whooping cough, or any child or minor in any family or living with any family in which any such disease exists, or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school or Sunday school until the health officer shall have given his permission therefor, nor shall any such principal, superintendent, parent, or custodian permit any child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed or to needlessly expose any other person to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 13. No person sick with any of the communicable or infectious diseases mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance shall be removed from the house, except by permit of the health officer, nor shall any person, sick with any of said diseases, be allowed to leave the house until the placard has been removed, unless written permission has been obtained from the health officer.

SEC. 14. No person living in a house or apartment upon which a placard has been placed shall attend or visit any school or public assembly in the city without a written permit from the health officer.

SEC. 15. No cat, dog, or other household animal shall be allowed to run in and out of the house during the quarantine period. Such animal must be confined outside or kept away from the premises altogether.

SEC. 16. Every person or conductor in charge of any railroad or public conveyance and every railroad or public conveyance shall obey all the rules of quarantine prescribed by the health officer.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Sale of. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 22. No druggist, pharmacist, or other person dealing in diphtheria antitoxin shall sell, deliver, or cause to be sold or delivered any diphtheria antitoxin to any person unless such druggist, pharmacist, or other person dealing in diphtheria antitoxin receives from the person purchasing the same the name and address of the person making the purchase, the name and address of the person to whom the diphtheria antitoxin is to be administered, and, when sold on prescription or other written order, the name of the physician or other person prescribing the same.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of all druggists, pharmacists, and other persons engaged in the sale of diphtheria antitoxin, immediately upon the sale of the same, to notify the health officer of the city of North Yakima in writing of such sale, giving the name of the person to whom the antitoxin was sold, the name and address of the person to whom it is to be administered, and, if sold on prescription or other written order, the name and address of the physician or other person prescribing the same.

SEC. 24. This ordinance shall have no application to sales of diphtheria antitoxin made at wholesale to dealers engaged in the business of retailing the same in the city.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 92. No person shall spit, or discharge any substance from the nose, mouth, or any other part of the body, on the floor or walls of any street railway car or other public conveyance, or on the floor or walls of any public building, or on the sidewalk, in the city of North Yakima, or in any place where food of any character is prepared for human use except in special receptacles impervious to water, maintained for the purpose.

Barber Shops—Regulation of. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 27. The owner of any barber shop shall equip said shop and keep said shop equipped with running hot and cold water and with all such appliances, furnishings, and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in or about such shop to comply with the requirements of this regulation, and shall keep said shop and all furniture, tools, appliances, and other equipment used therein at all times in a cleanly condition.

SEC. 28. Every owner of a barbor shop shall cause all combs, hairbrushes, hair dusters, and analogous articles to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals and to be kept clean at all times and shall cause all mugs and shaving brushes to be sterilized after each separate use by immersion in boiling water, and razors, scissors, clippers, and tweezers to be disinfected after every separate use thereof, by a method approved by the health officer.

SEC. 29. No barber shall use for the service of any customer a comb, hairbrush, hair duster, or any analogous article that has not been thoroughly washed and is clean at the time of service, nor any mug or shaving brush that has not been sterilized after each separate use by immersion in boiling water, or any razor, scissors, clippers, or tweezers that has not been disinfected after each separate use by a method approved by the health officer.

SEC. 30. No barber shall use for the service of a customer any towels, steam towel, or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used. Every barber,

when cutting any person's hair, shall place a newly laundered towel about the neck so as to prevent the haircloth from touching the skin.

SEC. 31. Every barber shall cleanse his hands immediately before serving each customer.

SEC. 32. No barber shall use alum or other material to stop the flow of blood unless the same be used in a powdered or liquid form only.

SEC. 33. No barber shall use a powder puff or sponge for or in the service of a customer.

SEC. 34. No barber shall permit any person to use the headrest of any barber's chair under his control, unless the headrest is covered with a towel that has been washed since last used, or by clean new paper.

SEC. 35. No barber shall shave any person when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out, or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup and shaving brush for his individual use, and every barber after such service must cleanse his hands thoroughly before handling the next person, and all tools and appliances used in shaving such person must be thoroughly sterilized before they are again used.

SEC. 36. The use of wood alcohol (in any per cent) in the manufacture of any cosmetic, hair tonic, lotion, or toilet preparation is hereby forbidden; and any cosmetic, hair tonic, lotion, or toilet preparation containing wood alcohol (in any per cent) shall not be used for any purpose on any person.

SEC. 37. The term "barber shop" as herein used shall include every place where shaving or hair cutting is done for the public, every barber college or school where barbering is done, and every hair-dressing establishment for either sex in the city of North Yakima.

SEC. 38. The owner of any barber shop shall keep a copy of these regulations to be furnished by the health officer, posted in said shop for the information and guidance of persons working or employed therein.

Laundries and Washhouses—Establishment and Maintenance. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 39. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to construct, establish, conduct, operate, or maintain, or to cause or permit to be constructed, established, conducted, operated, or maintained any public washhouse or laundry, unless the same is connected with an accepted public or approved private sewer.

SEC. 40. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation conducting, operating, managing, or carrying on a public washhouse or laundry, to permit any person suffering from any communicable disease or venereal disease to work, lodge, sleep, or remain within or upon the premises used for the purpose of such public washhouse or laundry.

SEC. 41. It shall be unlawful for any person to spray any clothing or other articles in any public laundry by means of water or other liquid substance ejected from the mouth. A public laundry, within the meaning of this section, is any place where clothing or other articles are washed or ironed for compensation.

Rummage Sales—Sale of Secondhand Books, Toys, and Wearing Apparel—Permission of Health Officer Required. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 93. Any person desiring to conduct a rummage sale or establish a place where secondhand articles of clothing, toys, books, or wearing apparel are disposed of shall, before selling, offering for sale, or giving away free of charge, any of the aforesaid articles, apply to the health officer for permission to do so, it being expressly understood that such permission shall be granted when the aforesaid articles are thoroughly fumigated in such manner as the health officer may direct.

Foodstuffs—Protection and Sale—Sanitary Regulation and Inspection of Places where Produced or Sold—Employees—Vehicles—Toilets. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 69. Every butcher, grocer, milk and cream dealer, or peddlers, owners of restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and kitchens, and every person who shall have in his possession or who shall buy or sell, or offer to buy or sell, any meat, fruit, vegetables, milk, cream, market produce, or any other food supplies, and the agents or employees of any of the foregoing persons, shall allow the health officer to freely and fully inspect their milk, meats, fish, game, fruits and vegetables, market produce, and any other food supplies, held, offered, or intended for sale, and all equipment, appliances and utensils used in connection therewith, and shall be required, under oath, to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by either the health officer or any of his deputies, relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where said articles may be kept or stored, and shall allow the same to be examined by said officer or any of his deputies.

SEC. 70. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to have in his or its possession for purposes of sale, or to offer for sale any meat or meat product containing any foreign coloring matter, or any preservative, other than common salt or saltpeter. Saltpeter may be used for preserving or pickling purposes in the proportion of 3 pounds or less to 50 gallons of pickle.

SEC. 71. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, or to have in his possession for the purpose of sale any meat, fish, poultry, game, fruit, vegetables, berries, milk, cream, market produce, or any other food supplies for use as human food, that is [sic] decayed, diseased, unwholesome, or from any cause unfit for human food, and it shall be the duty of the health officer to at once seize and confiscate the same, or destroy same on premises where found, by any method approved by him, and such seizure and confiscation shall not exempt such person from prosecution hereunder.

SEC. 72. The owner, lessee or occupant of any room, stall, or place where any meat, fish, poultry, fruit, or vegetables, milk, cream, market produce or any other food supplies shall be prepared, stored, kept or offered for sale, shall put and keep such place in a cleanly and wholesome condition. Every person having charge of, interested or engaged in, whether as principal or agent or employee, the care of or sale of any meat, fish, poultry, fruits, berries, vegetables, milk or cream, market produce, or any other food supplies whatsoever, whether in their natural state or manufactured, shall maintain and keep the same in a cleanly and wholesome condition and with the highest degree of care so as to avoid pollution by exposure to the elements or to dust or flies, or by cats, dogs, or any other animals, or any fowl, and such person or persons shall not allow the same or any part thereof to be poisoned, infected, or become unsafe or unwholesome, or in any way use any injurious chemicals or any chemicals in such quantities as to make such meats, fish, poultry, fruits, berries, vegetables, milk, cream, market produce, or any other food supplies whatsoever injurious or unwholesome for human food. In the event any owner, lessee or occupant of any stall, place, market or storeroom shall refuse, neglect, or fail to put same in a clean and sanitary condition when notified so to do by the health officer, after giving reasonable notice to such owner, lessee or occupant as aforesaid, the health officer shall have the right, under the direction and with the approval of the city commission, to close his place of business or storeroom, and confiscate all perishable meats, fish, poultry, game, fruit, berries, market produce, or any other class of food supplies, and keep the place so closed until such time as the said place shall have been put in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 73. No person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease, or any contagious or infectious disease, or any communicable skin disease, shall work in any grocery store, fish shop, meat shop, market, or sausage manufacturing establishment, or in any restaurant, hotel, boarding house, kitchen, or other place where food is sold,

or cooked, or prepared for serving, or served to the public as food in such manner as to come in contact with such food; and no owner, manager, or person in charge thereof shall knowingly permit or require any such person to be employed therein or in connection therewith.

SEC. 74. It shall be unlawful to display or expose for sale any foods, except those which are to be skinned before use, or any prepared foodstuffs, confectionery, dried fruits, pickled products, fruit products, meat products, or other foods prepared for eating, unless so protected as to exclude flies and dust by suitable coverings of glass, wood, or metal. The wrapping of food in newspapers, old sacks, or any paper substance that has been previously used, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 75. Live poultry shall not be kept in the same room or compartment in which meat or other foodstuffs are kept or offered for sale, nor shall live poultry be kept in any room or compartment adjoining such room or compartment if the conditions are such that the room or compartment in which the live poultry is kept ventilates, or is likely to ventilate, into such other room or compartment: *Provided, however,* Nothing herein shall be construed to permit the keeping of live poultry in any cellar or basement.

SEC. 76. All meat markets or other places of business for the sale of game, poultry, meat, fish, or other sea food shall be provided with water and sewer connections, and all windows and doors in such places shall be properly screened, when in the opinion of the health officer it is necessary to exclude flies or other insects therefrom. All meat markets or places where the above-mentioned food products are sold or offered for sale, and all tools, implements, and fixtures used or handled therein shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all employees when handling meat or other food products shall wear clean linen or rubber aprons. All delivery wagons used for the delivery of any food products in the city shall be kept in a clean, sanitary condition, and all meats and other food products in course of delivery in the city shall be so covered and handled as to keep the same free from dirt, dust, flies, and other insects, or other contamination while in transit.

SEC. 77. It shall be unlawful to prepare, cook, serve, keep for sale, or sell any kind of meat, fish, fowl, game, vegetables, fruits, or other foods in any room in which a toilet is located or in any room opening directly into a toilet, unless there is outside ventilation to such toilet room.

SEC. 78. No part of any animal or fish or fowl that dies by accident or from disease shall be brought into the city of North Yakima for the purpose of sale or gift as human food at or out of any cold storage or other place of business. No veal under five weeks of age shall be offered for sale or gift or used in the preparation of any food products. Any such food found on the premises or in any shop, store, or market shall be condemned and destroyed by the health officer.

SEC. 79. No sawdust shall be used on the floors of any part of a meat market open to the public. The screen doors of all shops, stores, and other places where human food is offered for sale shall open outward.

SEC. 80. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession for purposes of sale, any vegetables that have been washed or kept in water from any irrigation ditch or canal or that have been washed or kept in any water that is unfit for drinking purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 82. The owner, lessee, or person having in control either as agent, employee, or otherwise any private dwelling, hotel, restaurant, bakery, kitchen, lodging house, or lunch counter, or other place where offal, garbage, and offensive nauseous substances may accumulate, shall provide suitable, convenient metallic receptacles for receiving garbage, slops, offal, kitchen refuse, cinders, ashes, rubbish, or other offensive nauseous substances accumulating in and about any such hotel, private dwelling house, restaurant, bakery, kitchen, lodging house, or lunch counter, or other place where offal,

garbage, and nauseous substances may accumulate, which said receptacles shall be provided with tight-fitting lids and shall be emptied and cleaned at such frequent intervals as will prevent the same and such accumulation of garbage, slops, and refuse from becoming offensive or dangerous to the public health; said receptacles shall at all times have a lid or top fitting tightly over the same so as to prevent as far as possible the emission of odors therefrom and the ingress of flies therein.

SEC. 83. No dogs shall be allowed in any place where meats, groceries, fruits, or bakery products are kept, sold, or handled, nor be brought therein by any customer thereof.

SEC. 84. All bread not sold directly over the counter shall be wrapped in paraffin paper, bearing the baker's name. Other bakery products for distribution to other stores shall be so wrapped or protected as to exclude flies and dust.

SEC. 85. It shall be the duty of every person knowing of any fish, meat, poultry, game, fruit, or vegetables, milk, cream, or any other food supplies being bought, sold, offered, or intended for sale or use as food for human beings, or being in public places or markets in such city, knowing the same to be in an unhealthy or unwholesome or bad condition, or in anywise unfit for human food, to at once report such facts and particulars relating thereto to the health officer.

SEC. 86. It shall be the duty of the health officer in person or by deputy to inspect at frequent intervals every meat market, stall, shop, store, warehouse, cannery, factory, cold-storage plant, slaughterhouse, bakery, confectionery, restaurant, hotel, boarding house, and kitchen, and all carts, wagons, and other vehicles or containers, and all other places in the city of North Yakima where any articles of human food are manufactured, kept, held, prepared, cooked, or offered for sale, or where such articles are served or sold to the public as food, and report to the city commission the result of such inspections, and all violations of the provisions of this ordinance, and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse admission to the health officer or his deputies to any such place or places or any part thereof. A score card printed in proper blank form, prepared by the health officer under the direction and with the approval of the city commission, shall be used by the health officer and his deputies for the purpose of designating conditions found on inspection of the places above mentioned. The blank spaces on such score card shall be filled in by the health officer or by the deputy making the inspection in accordance with conditions found to exist, and under the title "remarks" shall be designated any insanitary condition found to exist which is not otherwise noted on the score card. When the score card of any meat market, stall, cart, shop, store, bakery, confectionery, hotel, restaurant, boarding house, kitchen, soft-drink parlor, soda fountain, ice-cream parlor, or similar place of business where articles of human food are manufactured, kept, held, prepared, cooked, or offered for sale, or where such articles are served or sold to the public as food, shall fall below 70 but shall reach 60 or more the owner or proprietor of such place shall receive from the health officer a warning note, and if upon subsequent inspection the score shall again fall below 70, or if at any time the score of any such place shall fall below 60, the products from such place shall be deemed to have been produced under insanitary conditions, and the health officer shall have the power, under the direction and with the approval of the city commission, to close such place of business and keep the same closed until such time as said place shall have been put in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 87. All hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and kitchens, and all furniture, utensils, implements, stoves, and other appliances used in connection therewith, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. No one shall sleep or be permitted to sleep in any room of a hotel, restaurant, boarding house or kitchen where food is stored, prepared, cooked, or served. No employee in any way connected with the handling, cooking, or preparing of any foodstuffs or products in any kitchen, boarding

house, restaurant, or hotel shall engage at work following a visit to a water-closet, urinal, or toilet room, without first thoroughly cleansing his or her hands. Every hotel, restaurant, boarding house, and kitchen shall be provided with ample facilities for washing and cleaning all eating or cooking utensils with hot and cold water.

* * * * *

SEC. 90. Every proprietor, lessee, or occupant of any building, room, or premises, in which is conducted a soft-drink parlor, restaurant, hotel, lodging house, or other public place, shall keep the urinals and water-closets therein in a cleanly and sanitary condition; and shall keep in constant use in such urinals and water-closets a standard disinfectant.

SEC. 91. No water-closet or urinal shall be within or connected directly with any room where any meat, fish, poultry, fruit, berries, vegetables, milk, cream, market produce, or any other food supplies whatsoever, whether in their natural state or manufactured, are stored, kept, or offered for sale, unless the room in which such water-closet or urinal is situated shall have direct communication with the outside air and be separated from such room with a solid, tightly fitting door, equipped with an automatic closing device, and such door must be kept closed at all times except when in actual use for the purpose of ingress or egress.

Bakeries and Confectioneries—Sanitary Regulation—Employees—Vehicles. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 54. Every place used as a bakery or confectionery shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition as to its floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, tools, machinery, pans, and utensils. All parts of the bakery or confectionery shall be adequately lighted at all times and shall be ventilated by means of windows and skylights or air shafts or air ducts, or mechanical apparatus, if necessary, so as to insure a free circulation of fresh air at all times. Such ventilating construction and equipment shall be of such character that a complete change of air in all parts of the bakery or confectionery may be made at least four times each hour: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be necessary to ventilate at such time or in such manner that the process of mixing or the rising of dough in any bakery shall of necessity be interfered with or prevented. No cellar or basement shall be used as a bakery or confectionery unless such cellar or basement shall have sufficient light and ventilation furnished from openings communicating directly with the outside air, or such artificial system or systems of light or ventilation as may be approved by the health officer.

SEC. 55. No person shall manufacture or offer for sale breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confections, or other articles of food containing any substance which lowers, depreciates, or injuriously affects its quality, strength, purity, or wholesomeness; or containing any cheaper or inferior substances than it is represented to contain; or which is in imitation or sold under the name of any other article; or from which any valuable or necessary ingredient has been abstracted or omitted; or which is colored, coated, polished, powdered, or by any other means is made to appear of greater value than it is.

SEC. 56. Every bakery or confectionery shall be kept free from flies, and the openings thereof shall, from April 1 to December 1, be fitted with self-closing wire screen doors and wire window screens. Side walls and ceilings shall be smooth and shall be kept in good repair, and shall be kept well painted with oil paint, or lime washed or kalsomined, and all woodwork shall be kept well painted with oil paint.

SEC. 57. Every such bakery or confectionery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities, including well-ventilated water-closets and impermeable wash sinks on iron supports. No water-closet compartment shall be in or have direct communication with a bakery or confectionery, unless there is outside ventilation to such toilet room.

SEC. 58. No person shall sleep or live in any bakery or confectionery or in the room where flour or meal or sugar used in connection therewith, or the food products made therein are handled or stored. If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the bakery or confectionery, they shall be well ventilated, dry, sanitary, and open to inspection. No domestic or household animals shall be permitted in a bakery or confectionery or place where flour or meal or sugar is stored in connection therewith.

SEC. 59. All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery or confectionery products in a bakery or confectionery shall provide themselves with outer clothing of washable material, which shall be used for that purpose only. Such clothing shall at all times be kept clean.

SEC. 60. Cuspidors of impervious material shall be kept in all bakeries and confectioneries and shall be cleaned daily. No employee or other person shall spit or discharge any substance from the nose, mouth, or any part of the body on the floor or side walls of any bakery or confectionery or place where food products of such bakery or confectionery are stored.

SEC. 61. The smoking, snuffing, or chewing of tobacco in any bakery or confectionery is prohibited. Plain notices shall be posted in every bakery or confectionery forbidding any person to use tobacco or to spit on the floor of such bakery or confectionery.

SEC. 62. No person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease, or any contagious or infectious, or any communicable or loathsome skin disease shall work in any bakery or confectionery, and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any bakery or confectionery shall knowingly require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed in such bakery or confectionery.

SEC. 63. All rooms for the storage of flour or meal or sugar for use in connection with any bakery or confectionery and rooms used for the storage of materials and food products in connection therewith, shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, troughs, bins, cases, and all other appliances for handling and storing the same can be easily removed and cleaned. If the floor of any such bakery or confectionery or room is below the adjacent street level, no such materials or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than 1 foot.

SEC. 64. Every bakery or confectionery shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice, or vermin, and from all matter of infectious or contagious nature.

SEC. 65. No bakery or confectionery shall be located over or under or within 30 feet of any place or building where horses or cows or other domestic animals are housed or maintained, or where the processes of rendering, glue making, fertilizer making, or any other foul-smelling process is carried on.

SEC. 66. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all persons who handle the material from which food is prepared in any bakery or confectionery, or who handle the finished product thereof, shall, before beginning work and immediately after visiting a toilet or lavatory, wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water, and dry them on individual towels kept and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition for the use of each thereof. The use of a common towel in any bakery or confectionery is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 67. The health officer and his authorized deputies shall have the right at all times to enter to make such inspection and such record of the condition of any bakery or confectionery as they may deem necessary, and if such inspection shall disclose a lack of conformity with this ordinance, the health officer may require such changes, alterations or renovations as may be necessary to make such bakery or confectionery comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 68. All vehicles from which any bakery or confectionery product is sold shall be kept in a clean condition, and all baskets, trays or other containers in which any of said products are conveyed through the streets shall be closely covered in a way to exclude dust, flies, and other sources of contamination.

Soda Fountains and Ice-Cream Parlors—Cleaning and Sterilizing of Utensils—Protection of Ingredients Used in Preparation of Drinks, Ices, etc. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 81. Soft-drink parlors, soda fountains, ice-cream parlors and all places where soft drinks and ices are sold shall wash in running water immediately after using and sterilize at least once daily all glasses, spoons and all other utensils used in such service. All materials and ingredients used in connection with mixing or preparing drinks or ices in soft-drink parlors, soda fountains, ice-cream parlors and all other places where soft drinks and ices are prepared, served or sold, shall be so protected as to exclude flies and dust by suitable covering of paper, glass, wood or metal.

Drinking Water—Source of Supply—Required to be Cleaned or Closed when Contaminated. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 88. Whenever the health officer finds the water in any well, cistern, or spring, or other source of supply in the city of North Yakima to be impure, contaminated, and unfit for drink, it shall be his duty to serve, or cause to be served on the owner, agent or tenant of the property, a notice in writing that such water shall no longer be used for drinking purposes, and it is hereby made the duty of the health officer to order the closure, filling up, or destruction of any well or cistern, or other source of supply whose waters are found to be impure, unless after proper cleansing it is found that the water is healthful to the satisfaction of the health officer, and when such steps are taken by the health officer, any tenant, owner, agent, or other individual whatsoever who resists, opposes, or attempts in any way to interfere with said work of the health officer, or resists any properly authorized officer in the discharge of his duty, shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

Buildings—Insanitary Conditions Required to be Remedied. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 89. Whenever any building, or a part thereof, may become insanitary, or for any reason endanger human health, the health officer shall issue an order, to be affixed conspicuously on the building, and served on the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant thereof, requiring all persons to vacate such building, and discontinue its use at such time as the health officer may determine, which time shall be stated in said order. Any owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of any such building, or part thereof, who shall fail or refuse to comply with said order, shall be subject to the provisions and penalties herein provided, unless he appeals to the city commission within five days, or repairs the building, or cleans the same, or otherwise complies with the requirements of the health officer within the time stated in the order, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to occupy or permit the occupancy of such house, or part thereof, until such order has been complied with.

Lodging Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 42. Every lodging house shall be regularly inspected as may be required by the city health officer.

SEC. 43. Lodging houses shall be adequately ventilated in a manner satisfactory to the city health officer.

SEC. 44. At least 400 cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each adult lodger, and for each child under 12 years of age there shall not be less than 200 cubic feet. Neither side of any bed shall at any time be nearer than 2 feet to the side of any other bed. All beds shall be arranged to permit the free circulation of air under them. Sleeping rooms, water-closets, washrooms, and bathrooms shall be thoroughly aired each day, and all beds occupied at night shall be turned over and exposed to the

fresh air daily. In no case shall double shifts of lodgers be permitted to occupy the same bed.

SEC. 45. No bed or bunk shall be placed in nor shall any one be permitted to sleep, lodge, or dwell in a cellar or basement.

SEC. 46. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses, and pillows shall always be kept clean and free from vermin. Clean sheets and pillowcases shall be furnished for each bed at least once a week: *Provided, however,* That they must be furnished as often as a new lodger occupies the bed.

SEC. 47. In every lodging house there shall be provided at least one water-closet on each floor. In case both sexes are guests in the same lodging house, not less than one separate toilet shall be maintained for each sex.

SEC. 48. Every lodging house and every part thereof shall at all times be kept clean and free from dirt, vermin, filth, garbage, and rubbish in or upon the premises belonging to or connected with the same. All water-closets, wash basins, baths, windows, fixtures, fittings, and floors of all rooms, passageways, and stairways shall be sound, in good repair, and the floors shall be wet-swept or otherwise treated as often as it is necessary to keep them thoroughly clean.

SEC. 49. Hereafter no lodging house containing cubicles shall be established or opened for the purpose of entertaining guests without a permit from the city health officer.

SEC. 50. From and after the passage of this ordinance no garbage chute shall be built or erected and used in any lodging house, tenement, or apartment in the city of North Yakima unless so constructed that it may be flushed with water under pressure and drained to the sewer.

Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Maintenance—Connections with Sewer. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 104. No person shall suffer or permit any cellar, vault, private drain, cesspool, or privy or sewer upon any premises belonging to or occupied by him within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima to become nauseous, offensive, or injurious to the public health, and it shall be the duty of all occupants of property to keep all privies, privy vaults, cesspools, and drains on the premises occupied by them in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 105. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, whether as owner, agent, or employee, to have or maintain any privy or privy vault, cesspool, pit, or like place which is not securely protected from flies.

SEC. 106. It shall be unlawful for any person to dig or use, or cause to be dug or used, any privy vault or cesspool, or connect any plumbing with a cesspool, or build or rebuild or cause to be built or rebuilt any privy building, privy vault, or cesspool within the limits of the city of North Yakima, except upon a written permit from the city health officer. All applications for such permit must be in writing and accompanied by a certificate from the city engineer that the said premises are not within 150 feet of a public sewer.

SEC. 107. No such privy vault, privy building, or cesspool shall be constructed within 20 feet of any house or residence, or buildings used as such, nor within 2 feet of the property line of such premises.

SEC. 108. The floors and walls of all privy vaults shall be of cement, concrete, cemented stone, or other impervious material and must be smooth and level in surface.

SEC. 109. All vaults hereafter constructed must be not less than 4 feet wide (from front to rear) and 3 feet long and must be closely joined to the privy building, and ventilating pipe, of wood or other material, of not less than 6 inches in diameter shall extend from the top of the vault to 2 feet above the roof of the privy building, and the opening at the top of this pipe must be securely screened to exclude flies.

SEC. 110. All privy buildings must be built according to specifications to be furnished by the health officer.

SEC. 111. All privy vaults, flush toilets, or other plumbing fixtures shall be disinfected whenever so ordered by the health officer.

SEC. 112. The cover of the seat in the privy buildings must be kept closed at all times when seat is not in use.

SEC. 113. The cover for the vault at the rear of the building must be kept closed at all times, except when the vault is being cleaned.

SEC. 114. The door of the privy building must be made self-closing by means of a spring, weight, or other device, and must not be allowed to remain open at any time.

SEC. 115. No wash water, kitchen slops, or other liquid wastes, garbage, tin cans, crockery, or glass shall be emptied or thrown into any privy vault.

SEC. 116. No body waste or excreta from any person suffering from typhoid fever, dysentery, or other serious intestinal trouble shall be deposited in any privy or privy vault, or dumped into any sewer, without being previously disinfected in such manner as may be approved by the health officer in conformity with regulations of the State board of health.

SEC. 117. All privy vaults without curbing, or with foul or rotten wooden curbing or inadequate or partially caved, or otherwise defective in the judgment of the health officer, and all privy buildings too old or too dilapidated to be made to conform with the requirements of this ordinance, and all cesspools without curbing, or inadequate either in size or covering, or caved, or in any manner dangerous to the public health, shall be condemned by the health officer, and a new privy vault, privy building, or cesspool shall be constructed within not less than 10 days from the date of condemnation. In either case notice of condemnation must be posted on the premises and a copy served on the owner or his agent or left at the residence or office of either.

SEC. 118. All contractors or other persons employing men in constructing buildings, street improvements, or other similar work shall provide such temporary privies as will meet with the approval of the health officer and must care for same as may be required by the health officer.

SEC. 119. No person or persons shall throw or deposit in any cesspool any garbage, tin cans, crockery, glass, or other rubbish whatsoever, and the owner, agent, or occupant of the premises shall be responsible for the condition of such cesspool as well as privy vaults.

SEC. 120. No person shall empty any vault, privy, or cesspool, or dump any refuse matter of any kind in the city of North Yakima without a permit from the health officer.

SEC. 121. No person or persons shall abolish, abandon, or neglect any privy, cesspool, or vault containing any excrement, filth, or other offensive matter, or fill up any such privy, cesspool, or vault upon any premises owned or occupied by such person or persons or any premises whatsoever, unless such filth or excrement shall first have been removed therefrom.

SEC. 122. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners, or agent of property, or occupants, to keep all privy vaults and privy buildings and cesspools on property owned, managed, or occupied by them, clean, and to properly clean them whenever notified by the health officer so to do.

SEC. 123. No building shall be used as a dwelling house unless the same is provided with a privy vault and building, or is properly connected with a cesspool or sewer.

SEC. 124. No privy vault, privy building, or cesspool shall be constructed in a part of the city of North Yakima where a sewer is provided in front of the property lines, or on a street or alley not exceeding 150 feet from the property lines.

SEC. 125. No roof drain or cellar drain from any building shall be connected with a privy vault; and no such drain shall be connected with any cesspool.

SEC. 126. The health officer of the city of North Yakima is hereby empowered and it is hereby made his duty, in all cases where there is a public sewer in any street, highway, or alley in the city of North Yakima, to compel every owner or occupant of lands, buildings or premises fronting or abutting on said street, highway or alley, or within 150 feet thereof, to construct or cause to be constructed a sufficient sewer or drainpipe, in the manner prescribed by the plumbing ordinance of the city of North Yakima, which shall connect such land, buildings or premises, and all sumps, ditches, water-closets, and pipes therein or thereon used as a receptacle or conductor of filth, with such nearest accessible public sewer (unless such connection is impracticable by reason of the topography of the ground).

SEC. 127. Every person, firm, or corporation owning any land or premises situated within the limits prescribed in the foregoing section, in all cases where there is a public sewer in any street, avenue, alley, or highway, shall make sufficient drain from his, her, or its house, lot, or premises connected with such sewer; and the health officer shall have power in all cases where there is a public sewer, as aforesaid, to cause such connections to be made, and shall give such [sic] his, her, or its agents or tenants notice in writing, specifying the time when such drain must be completed: *Provided*, Such time shall not exceed 60 days, and if such owner or agent or tenant shall fail, neglect, or refuse to complete the same within the time specified, the health officer shall report the same to the superintendent of the department of streets and public improvements, and the said superintendent of streets and public improvements shall immediately cause said drain to be constructed (and the amount paid for the construction of the same shall be assessed against the premises so drained) and report the same to the city commission as in assessments for street improvements, and upon confirmation of the same by the city commission the amount thereof shall constitute a lien upon the said premises so drained, and such assessment may be collected and the lien enforced in the same manner as assessments for street improvements are collected, or the health officer may condemn said premises as prescribed in section 89 of this ordinance and order any building thereon vacated and the premises cleaned, disinfected, and filled in a manner satisfactory to said health officer.

SEC. 128. The stoppage of a private sewer or drainpipe connected with a cesspool or a public sewer must be immediately reported to the health officer by the occupant of the premises drained by such sewer.

SEC. 129. When any private drainpipe connected with any public sewer or drain becomes obstructed, broken, or out of order, the health officer shall, if the owner, agent, or tenant of such premises fails to repair the same after two days' notice so to do, cause such drainpipe to be removed, reconstructed, repaired, altered, or cleaned, as he may deem expedient, at the expense of the owner, agent, or occupant of such premises, as aforesaid, to be collected in the manner as provided in section 127 of this ordinance, or the health officer may condemn said premises as prescribed in section 89 of this ordinance and order any building thereon vacated and the premises cleaned, disinfected, and filled in a manner satisfactory to said health officer.

SEC. 130. The city health officer, or his deputies, shall have the right to enter upon the premises drained by any house drain or connected with any public sewer or any premises whatsoever at all reasonable hours, to ascertain whether the provisions of this or any other ordinance in regard to house drains or otherwise have been complied with, and if he shall find that said drain or its attachments are in conflict with the provisions of any law or ordinance in regard thereto, he shall notify the owner of said premises, or agent of the same, to cause said drain or its attachments to be so altered, repaired, or reconstructed as to make them conform to the requirements of the law and ordinance in regard thereto within 15 days from the time of receiving such notice. Orders made by the health officer under this section may be appealed to the city commission within five days from the serving of the order.

SEC. 131. In all cases where a building or part of a building is used as a hotel, tenement, boarding house, restaurant, or eating place, or any business or manufacturing concern throwing off a greasy waste or slops, the owner or occupant shall provide a properly constructed grease trap, through which all slops of a greasy nature shall be drained, and the health officer shall have authority, and he is hereby authorized and directed to compel any person, firm, or corporation to provide and use a grease trap, of such dimension and construction as he may direct, whenever in his judgment the same is necessary, and it shall be unlawful for any plumber to connect a sink or any other plumbing fixture intended to receive such greasy waste in such building, or part of a building, with a private drain or a public sewer, without notifying the health officer before making such connection.

SEC. 132. No person, firm, or corporation shall injure, break, or remove any portion of any manhole, lamp hole, flush tank, or any part of the public sewer.

SEC. 133. No person, firm, or corporation shall deposit any garbage, rubbish, dead animals, or any substance having a tendency to obstruct the flow of the sewer, in any manhole, lamp hole, flush tank, or sewer opening.

SEC. 134. It shall be the duty of the police, or any employee on the streets of the city of North Yakima, in all cases where they may find any person or persons engaged in the work of breaking ground for the purpose of making connection with public sewers or drains of the city, to ascertain at once if such person or persons are duly authorized to perform such work; and in the event of said persons not being duly authorized, or not having a permit, to order them to desist, under penalty of arrest for violation of this ordinance, and shall immediately report the fact to the health officer.

SEC. 135. No person or persons, firm or corporation, shall use for sewerage purposes, or connect any sewer, waste drain or pipe, or throw or deposit any slop, garbage, sawdust, or offensive material in any of the irrigation ditches or canals in the city of North Yakima.

Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 99. No shed, stable, or other building where a horse, cow, or other animal is kept shall be nearer than 30 feet to any dwelling or residence or building occupied as such.

SEC. 100. Every stable, shed, or other building where a horse, cow, or other animal is kept shall have either within or immediately adjoining it a flyproof, covered, water-tight room, box, or bin for receiving and holding manure and litter accumulating between the times of removal from the premises, and of such size and construction and located and ventilated as may be approved by the health officer. Such manure room, box, bin, or other receptacle, shall be kept tightly closed at all times except when in the actual use of filling or emptying same, and such room, box, bin, or receptacle shall not be overfilled, and shall be completely emptied at least once each week from April 1 to December 1, and the same shall be cleaned and disinfected with a solution of lime or any standard disinfectant whenever so ordered by the health officer.

SEC. 101. All yards surrounding stables or buildings where animals are housed shall be kept well drained and free from standing water and filth.

SEC. 102. Under no circumstances shall any manure be thrown or deposited in any alley, street, or public place or on any vacant lot; but the scattering of manure on the lawn or garden for fertilizing purposes shall be permitted between November 1 of one year and April 1 of the succeeding year, provided the same is not of such a nature or in such condition as to be a nuisance.

Domestic Animals—Keeping of—Disposal of Dead Bodies. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 94. *Dead animals.*—No person shall deposit, leave, place, or bury the carcass of any dead animal in any place within the city of North Yakima. The owner or owners of any dead animal which shall die within the city of North Yakima shall make such disposition of the carcass of such animal as the health officer may direct.

* * * * *

SEC. 96. *Poultry.*—No poultry or pigeon coops shall be located or any poultry or pigeons be kept, housed, or yarded nearer than 15 feet from any occupied house or residence.

SEC. 97. All poultry or pigeon coops or houses and pens or yards shall be kept clean and free from decaying foods and from filth of any kind, and shall be spaded whenever so required by the health officer. The droppings from poultry and pigeons, and the yard rakings, shall be subject to all provisions of this ordinance relating to stable manure.

SEC. 98. *Hogs.*—No person shall keep swine or construct or maintain any hog or pig pens within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima, except by permission of the city commission.

Garbage, Refuse, and Manure—Collection and Transportation. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 103. All manure, garbage, offal, slops, kitchen refuse, and other offensive, nauseous substances shall be removed in properly covered wagons, cars, or other vehicles, or receptacles, so loaded, filled, and covered as to prevent scattering during transportation through the streets and alleys or along the railway rights of way in the city of North Yakima, and all such wagons, cars, vehicles, or other receptacles shall be cleaned at such frequent intervals as will prevent the same from becoming foul or offensive to the public or dangerous to the public health.

Refuse—Depositing in Public Places Prohibited. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 95. No merchant, storekeeper, or other person shall sweep, place, or deposit or cause or permit to be swept, placed, or deposited upon any street, sidewalk, alley, or public ground in the city of North Yakima any shavings, papers, refuse, or dirt from premises owned or occupied by him or under his control: *Provided*, Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the sweeping of snow or dirt resulting from travel from the sidewalk into the street between the hours of 10 o'clock p. m. and 7.30 o'clock a. m.

Births and Deaths—Registration of—Burial Permits. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 17. Every physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person who shall attend, or assist or advise as such at the birth of any child shall, within 10 days after such birth, report same to the health officer in writing, in a legible manner, upon blanks obtainable from the health officer, except still-births, which shall be reported as otherwise hereinafter provided; said certificates to conform in all respects to the regulations of the State board of health governing vital statistics.

SEC. 18. Whenever a certificate of death is presented by an undertaker to any physician who shall have had the professional care of any human being at the time, or immediately prior to the death of such person, it shall be the duty of such physician to immediately and without delay correctly and in a legible manner, and in full detail, fill out and sign the medical certificate of death unless an autopsy is necessary to determine the specific cause of death, or unless the physician believes such death to be a proper cause for investigation by the coroner, and so certifies: *Provided*, That

if said physician can not immediately fill in and sign such medical certificate of death, he shall not later than three hours after such request, fill in and sign and leave accessible in his office for filing by the undertaker such medical certificate of death. Within a period expiring not later than 24 hours after his professional services shall have been engaged, it shall be the duty of the undertaker in charge of the body of any deceased human being, to present to the physician who shall have been in attendance, a certificate of death, which certificate shall be filed with the health officer not later than 72 hours after such death. Every still-born child or one dead at birth, which has passed the sixth month of utero-gestation, shall be reported both as a birth and a death, and such certificates shall in all cases be signed by the attending physician, accoucheur or midwife, at the time and in the manner provided in the preceding portion of this section. Such certificates shall be simultaneously filed with the health officer by the person making application for burial permit. Each certificate of death shall be upon a blank obtainable from the office of the health officer, and shall state the dates of the physician's attendance on such deceased person, the duration of the disease, and the hour and cause of death, conforming in careful detail to the regulations of the State board of health governing vital statistics.

SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, either as undertaker, sexton or person in charge of a cemetery, or otherwise, to bury, inter, cremate, or deposit in any vault or tomb, or to cause or permit to be buried, interred, cremated, or deposited in any vault or tomb, the body of any deceased human being whose death shall have occurred within the city limits of the city of North Yakima, without a permit from the health officer so to do.

SEC. 20. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to remove from the limits of the city of North Yakima, the body of any human being, whose death shall have occurred within the limits of said city, without a permit therefor from the health officer.

SEC. 21. Every superintendent or manager, or other person in charge of any hospital or other institution, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment or medical care, shall make a detailed record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of their institutions that are required on the form of death certificate provided for by the State law; and immediately upon the death of any such inmate said data shall be transcribed and placed with the body so as to be made available to the undertaker, who shall file such transcript with the health officer: *Provided*, That when a person is brought into the hospital, or like institution, in a state of coma or unconsciousness, or when for any other reason beyond the control of the institution, the data herein required can not be ascertained, then it shall be the duty of the one in charge of such institution to so certify and leave such certification with the body so as to be made available to the undertaker, who shall file the same with the health officer.

Health Officer—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. Appointment and Duties of Other Employees of Health Department. (Ord. A-204, Mar. 27, 1916.)

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the office of health officer of the city of North Yakima.

SEC. 2. The mayor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the city commission, a qualified physician and surgeon to be known as health officer, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the city commission, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. Such person so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath of office to the effect that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution and laws of the State of Washington, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office as required by law and the ordinances of the city of North Yakima, and shall execute a surety bond in the sum

of \$1,000 to the city of North Yakima, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Such bond shall be approved by the city commission and the city attorney as to form, and shall be filed with the mayor, and the premium thereon paid by the city.

SEC. 3. The health officer shall receive a salary of \$125 per month, payable monthly as the salaries of other city officers are paid.

SEC. 4. The health officer may appoint, by and with the consent of the city commission, an expert bacteriologist, at a salary of not to exceed \$50 per month; a professional nurse, at a salary of not to exceed \$100 per month; a stenographer, at a salary of not to exceed \$50 per month; a deputy, at a salary of not to exceed \$100 per month; a deputy, at a salary of not to exceed \$75 per month; and a deputy, at a salary not to exceed \$50 per month; such salaries to be payable monthly as the salaries of other city employees are paid. Said bacteriologist, nurse, stenographer, and deputy health officers shall hold their respective positions during the pleasure of the city commission, and at all times shall be under the supervision and subject to the control of the health officer, and shall severally perform such duties as the health officer may direct. Said health officer may also appoint, by and with the consent of the city commission, whenever the public safety and health may demand, special deputies who shall hold office for such time as the city commission may direct, and who while acting shall possess the powers and perform the duties of regular deputy health officers and be subject to the orders, rules, and regulations of the health officer in the same manner as regular deputies, and shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed \$75 per month.

SEC. 5. The health officer shall have full supervision, charge, and control over all matters pertaining to public health and the protection and preservation thereof within the city of North Yakima. He shall have charge of the public health records of said city, the enforcement of all regulations relative to the prevention, suppression, or control of all dangerous, infectious, or contagious diseases, and the enforcement of all sanitary and health regulations of the city of North Yakima and of the State board of health, and of all laws of the State of Washington relative thereto. He shall have authority to order the abatement or removal of any nuisance detrimental to public health and if such nuisance is not abated or removed, to cause its removal or abatement at the expense of the owner or owners of the property upon which such nuisance is maintained. He shall have power and it shall be his duty to remove to and restrain in a pest house or isolation hospital, or to quarantine or isolate any person sick with any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease until such sick person shall have thoroughly recovered and been disinfected: *Provided*, That no person shall be removed to or restrained in a pest house or isolation hospital until such person has been examined by the health officer. He shall also quarantine, isolate, restrain, or disinfect any person or persons exposed to any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease for such time as the public safety and health may demand. He shall disinfect any room or house or building and its contents thereof, or any clothing, bedding, furniture, or other articles that may be infected, in such a manner as may be required or prescribed by the rules and regulations of the State board of health. He shall cause all of the streets, alleys, and other public places and all private property, stores, markets, places of amusement, eating places, and other places of business within the city to be maintained and conducted in a cleanly and sanitary manner.

He shall have control and supervision of the collection and disposition of garbage, waste matter, ashes, manure, night soil, and all other refuse substances within the city of North Yakima, and of all scavengers engaged in such work. He and his deputies shall have the right to enter any and all houses, buildings, and premises within the city whenever they shall have reason to believe that there is any person therein

afflicted with any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, or that said house, building, or premises are in an uncleanly or unsanitary condition, and shall have the right at any and all times to take samples of milk, meats, or other articles of food kept or offered for sale within the city. He shall ex officio be local registrar in and for the city of North Yakima, to keep and record vital statistics as required by the laws of the State of Washington. He shall perform all such other duties and powers as the city commission may hereafter require or impose.

SEC. 6. All duties and powers hereinbefore required of the health officer or that may hereafter be imposed, may be performed by deputy in like manner and with the same force and effect as if the same were performed by said health officer, except such duties as require the judgment and discretion of a physician.

SEC. 7. Ordinances numbered 581, 728, and 866, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Theaters and Other Public Places of Amusement—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 51. All theaters and other public places of amusements must be kept clean and sanitary and ventilated or aired, as the health officer may require.

SEC. 52. The floors of all theaters and other public places of amusements not vacuum or suction cleaned shall be sprinkled with water or damp sawdust, or similar material, before sweeping. Dusting with a feather duster or other similar device is prohibited. All dusting must be done by vacuum method or with cloths or other suitable material so treated as to retain dust. Twenty minutes after each sweeping or dusting, the place must be aired for at least 15 minutes before the public is admitted.

SEC. 53. All programs shall be used but once, and must thereafter be treated as waste material.

Signs, Placards, etc.—Adoption and Use by Health Officer. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 25. The health officer is hereby empowered and authorized to adopt and use such stamps, seals, blanks, forms, application blanks, permits, notices, signs, flags, and placards as he shall deem necessary for properly enforcing the provisions of the State laws and city ordinances relative to the health department of the city of North Yakima.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person other than a duly authorized representative of the health officer to use, duplicate, mutilate, tear down, interfere with, or convert any such stamp, seal, blank, form, application blank, permit, notice, sign, flag, or placard adopted by the health office.

Enforcement of Ordinance—Making of Rules and Regulations—Definitions of Terms—Penalty. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 136. It shall be the duty of the health officer to enforce all and singular the provisions of this ordinance, and said health officer and his deputies are hereby authorized and empowered to at all reasonable times enter and inspect all buildings and premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this ordinance are being violated; and it shall be unlawful for any person to prevent or attempt to prevent any such entrance or inspection or to obstruct or interfere with any such officer while engaged therein.

SEC. 137. The health officer, under the direction and with the approval of the city commission, shall from time to time make and promulgate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary or required to carry out the content and purposes of this ordinance, and said rules and regulations shall be followed and obeyed by those to whom they apply.

SEC. 138. "Standard disinfectant" when referred to in this ordinance shall mean a noncorrosive, cresol, phenol, or analogous compound which is of uniform material at 32° F., and dilute with water and form a practically perfect emulsion or solution and have a phenol coefficient of not less than 2 when tested according to latest method of United States Hygienic Laboratory.

SEC. 139. The term "street" as herein used shall include every street, avenue, alley, boulevard, "road," "drive," "place," or "court" and public square in the city of North Yakima.

SEC. 140. The terms "restaurants," "hotels," "boarding house," and "kitchens" as used in this ordinance shall be and are synonymous, and shall mean and include any place where for pay persons are served with food or furnished with table board, or where food is cooked or prepared for serving to the public as food, excepting, however, private houses in which table board is served.

SEC. 141. The terms "food," "foods," "food products," "foodstuffs," or "food supplies" as used in this ordinance shall be and are synonymous, and shall mean and include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man.

SEC. 142. The terms "bakery" and "confectionery" as used in this ordinance shall mean any place used for any process of mixing, compounding, cooking or baking, or manufacturing for sale or human consumption, any bread, biscuits, pretzels, crackers, buns, rolls, macaroni, cake, pies, ice cream, candy, or confectionery, or any food product of which flour, meal, sugar, cream, milk, or eggs is the principal ingredient: *Provided, however,* That "restaurants," "hotels," "boarding houses," and "kitchens," as defined in this ordinance, in which any of the foregoing food products are mixed and prepared for consumption in such restaurants, hotels, boarding houses, or kitchens only, or in kitchens or rooms in dwellings where any of the said food products are mixed and prepared for consumption therein in any ordinary kitchen stove or range, shall not be considered bakeries or confectioneries.

SEC. 143. The word "person" wherever used in this ordinance shall be held and construed to mean and include natural persons of either sex, corporations, associations, copartnerships, whether acting by themselves or by a servant, agent, or employee; the singular number shall be held and construed to include the plural and the masculine pronoun to include the feminine.

SEC. 144. Nothing contained in this ordinance shall apply to an offense committed before the time when this ordinance takes effect. Such an offense shall be punished according to and shall be governed by the provisions of the ordinance existing when said offense was committed as if this ordinance had not been passed.

SEC. 145. The repeal by this ordinance of any existing ordinance shall not revive any ordinance heretofore repealed, except as in this ordinance provided.

SEC. 146. If any provision or section of this ordinance shall be held void or unconstitutional, all other provisions and all other sections of the ordinance which are not expressly held to be void or unconstitutional shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 147. Any physician or other person or persons who shall fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine in any sum not to exceed \$100 or by imprisonment not to exceed 30 days in the city jail, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 148. Ordinances numbered 20, 75, 76, 77, 117, 124, 134, 199, 194, 205, 230, 259, 375, 403, 449, 471, 497, 529, 532, 533, 547, 681, 682, 684, 727, 737, 878, A-22, A-30, A-39, A-69, and A-83, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.